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Bhadra 16, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)

(Vol. LVIII contains Nos. 21—25)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND) FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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[*See cover page 3 also*]

LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 7, 1961/Bhadra 16, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दक्षिण में हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय

*१२७१. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्ता :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री सुब्बया अम्बलम् :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २१ अप्रैल, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी माध्यम का विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या कर्नाटक के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी प्रान्त ने भी ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस-किस ने और सरकार का उस सम्बन्ध में क्या विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के सहयोग से इस सुझाव पर विचार किया गया था। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का यह विचार है कि दक्षिण में एक नया विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के स्थान पर फिलहाल यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि दक्षिण विश्वविद्यालयों के हिन्दी विभागों को सबल बनाया जाएं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) The proposal was considered in consultation with the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission is of the view that for the present it would be best to strengthen the Departments of Hindi in the Universities in the South instead of setting up a new University.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पीछे एक बार माननीय मंत्री जी ने जानकारी दी थी कि उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय को हिन्दी माध्यम का विश्वविद्यालय बनाने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार था पिरन्तु आन्ध्र सरकार उससे सहमत न हुई। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने जो अपना सुझाव दिया है केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या उस से सहमत है और यदि नहीं है तो क्या यह अपनी ओर से दक्षिण में एक हिन्दी माध्यम का विश्वविद्यालय बनाने का विचार कर रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जैसा सदस्य महोदय जानते हैं यह विचार काफी लम्बज समय से सरकार के सामने रहा है लेकिन इसके लिए उचित और अनुकूल वातावरण हो

तभी सफलता मिल सकती है। इसलिए यूनिवर्स्टी ग्रांट्स कमिशन का यह विचार था कि फिल्हाल जो हिन्दी में डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं सब यूनिवर्स्टीज में उनको सहायता दी जाए, उनको जितनी धनराशि दे सके दे और उनको मजबूत किया जाए। जब अनुकूल वातावरण होगा तो इस विचार को कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: कर्नाटक सरकार ने जब केन्द्रीय सरकार से अपने यहां गुलबर्गा में हिन्दी माध्यम का विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का अनुरोध किया है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की सम्मति इस विषय में क्या है?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली: केन्द्रीय सरकार तो यूनिवर्स्टी ग्रांट्स कमिशन से मश्विरा करती है क्योंकि यूनिवर्स्टी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ही एजेंसी है भारत सरकार की कि जिस के परामर्श से, जिसकी राय से जितने भी महाविद्यालयों के काम हैं, विश्वविद्यालयों के काम हैं, वे होते हैं। इस मामले में कोई फर्क नहीं है, कोई मतभेद नहीं है, भारत सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एक समय इस बात की कोशिश हुई थी जैसा आप जानते हैं, उस्मानिया यूनिवर्स्टी का जब सवाल उठा था उस वक्त, और आंध्र गवर्नमेंट को यह लिखा गया था कि भारत सरकार यह चाहती है कि उसको एक हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय किया जाए। इसका यह कारण भी था कि स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमिशन ने भी इस बारे में अपना विचार जाहिर किया था। लेकिन आंध्र गवर्नमेंट उस वक्त तैयार नहीं हुई। जब मैसूर ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा तो वह भी कोई रूप रेखा स्पष्ट नहीं था। गुलबर्गा में वह चाहते थे कि भारत सरकार एक यूनिवर्स्टी कायम करे। लेकिन उसका जो स्वरूप था वह भी स्पष्ट नहीं था। मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया है कि यूनिवर्स्टी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने इस पर बहुत गहराई से विचार किया है और उसका यह निर्णय है कि फिल्हाल यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि अभी हिन्दी के डिपार्टमेंट जितने भी हैं दक्षिण में उनको मजबूत किया जाए और जब ठीक समय हो तो फिर इस प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार कर लिया जाए।

Shri Tangamani: May we have it translated into English?

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has promised to give all assistance to the Government of India for setting up a Hindi University there instead of converting the Osmania University into a Hindi University?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not know what kind of assistance is meant. They will probably give land, but they expected the Government of India to spend all the money. They said that the Government of India should set up an entirely new university there. The suggestion which really came from the States Re-organisation Commission was that the Government of India should take over the Osmania University and make that as a Hindi University. That proposal was not accepted by the Andhra Government.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is not the policy of the Government of India that the regional languages will be the medium of instruction in the universities and English or Hindi will be used as a link between the universities?

Mr. Speaker: How does this quesaion arise?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government of India's policy with regard to university education and medium of instruction is contained in the latest resolution which was passed by the Chief Ministers' Conference.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि फिलहाल दक्षिण के जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनके हिन्दी विभागों को पुष्ट करने का कार्य किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय वहां क्या स्थिति है और क्या कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है कि अगले पांच दस वर्षों में उनको किस प्रकार की और कितनी सहायता दी जायेगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : सहायता देने के लिए कहा गया है और यही नहीं बल्कि उत्तर के विश्वविद्यालयों में दक्षिण की भाषायें सिखाई जाएं, इसके लिए भी यूनिवर्स्टी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने सहायता दी है यूनिवर्स्टीज को और डिपार्टमेंट्स नए खुले हैं। इस तरफ कार्य हो रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: May I request all hon. Ministers that, when they reply to any question relating to the South, they may give it in English, if possible?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sometimes questions are asked by hon. Members coming from the north.

Mr. Speaker: They know English. Shri Bhakt Darshan is a master of English. Some hon. Members here are very much interested in Hindi in South India. Shri Tangamani wanted a translation of the reply, but how can I go on allowing translations?

Shri Ranga: Is there anything to prevent the Government of India from establishing a Hindi University anywhere in Telangana instead of trying to take over a university on which they have already spent Rs. 15 crores?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Nothing prevents the Government of India from taking over any university or from setting up new universities. But, as I said, the University Grants Commission thought that instead of starting a new university the same purpose would be met for the time being by strengthening the departments of Hindi in all the universities in the South.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: I will proceed to the next question. If hon. Members are interested in having a Hindi University in the South, they will kindly assist and help the hon. Minister in having a university there.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He does not want any assistance. The policy which has now been enunciated is something very different. On this clarifications are sought.

Dr. Atchamamba: The University Grants Commission is starting a Hindi University. I want to know what progress they have made with regard to producing books in Hindi because when there is a university there will be science and so many subjects taught. Today there is a dearth of books in Hindi on these subjects. That is more important than starting a university.

Dr K. L. Shrimali: The first part of the question is not correct because the University Grants Commission is not thinking of starting a university.

Mr. Speaker: The other question does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: The University Grants Commission does not propose to start a Hindi University in the South at present. That is what the hon. Minister has said in his reply. But the idea has not been dismissed altogether.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes. Sir; I said 'for the present'.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, so many hon. Members from the north want to ask a question as to why, when those governments are not willing, the Centre itself ought not to open one. Hindi is the official language. How long are we going to ask hon. Ministers to translate their replies into English?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is not the point, namely, that those governments are not willing. As a matter

of fact, it transpires from the answer that the Mysore Government itself requested the Central Government to set up a Hindi University there and the Central Government is coming in the way. The University Grants Commission is not setting up one. The Mysore Government had itself requested for it.

Shri Tyagi: So long as there is no facility for North Indians to learn southern languages, it would be unfair to open a Hindi University in the South.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to have a discussion on this matter.

Dr. Atchamamba: I want a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi will remember that no South Indian language is the official language of the Union. If Hindi is scrapped as official language, nobody would demand a Hindi University in the South.

Shri Tyagi: They will be learning our language. We will suffer in competition.

Mr. Speaker: This controversy will go on endlessly. I am trying to mediate betwen the two. I do not know—hon. Members speak with different voices. There are a number of hon. Members here who do not understand a word of Hindi. Unless their children at least who are going to be parliamentarians here are given facilities to learn Hindi. what is the meaning of saying, unless a Telugu University is started here, one should not be started there. Telugu is not going to be the official language of the Union.

Shri Tyagi: We want to learn Telugu

Shri Tangamani: We can understand Hindi being taught: not as medium.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: One can understand asking for facilities to learn Hindi. but how is it possible to run a University in the South with Hindi as medium of instruction?

Exploration of Mineral Wealth

\+

*1272. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Warior:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a comprehensive programme to reorganise the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines to accelerate exploration of the country's mineral wealth is to be launched by Government shortly;

(b) if so, the broad features of the programme; and

(c) the total additional expenditure involved in the reorganisation of Geological Survey of India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) It has been decided to reorganise the Geological Survey of India so as to enable the Department to function more effectively and efficiently. The re-organisation started from 1st September, 1961.

The reorganisation of the Indian Bureau of Mines is under consideration.

(b) A statement giving the broad features of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 69.]

(c) There will be an additional expenditure of about Rs. 96,000 (Ninty-six thousand) this year but this will be off set by future savings on account of reduced expenditure on Travelling allowance etc., and other benefits which will accrue from decentralisation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In regard to decentralisation and reorganisation of

the work of these two institutions, Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines, may I know whether any advice has been received from foreign countries, if so, from where, and whether the re-organised system which has been put into operation is successful?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not understand why we should be enthusiastic about receiving advice from foreign countries on every matter that is engaging our attention. The fact is, we are ourselves responsible to decentralise and run the Geological Survey effectively and efficiently. As a consequence of our thinking, we have now organised the entire pattern and I am glad to inform the House that this scheme has been very much welcomed by the State Governments.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there is any harm in having our knowledge enriched with the experience in foreign countries?

Mr. Speaker: They do not think it is necessary.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It appears from the statement that the main object behind decentralisation is to enable specialised and scientific work to be improved. In view of the fact that the Library and laboratory facilities are at present at Calcutta, which are closely linked with the Indian Museum and Asiatic Society also at Calcutta, will it be useful for these regional offices to be opened when they will not be able to have these facilities for a very long time to come?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The emphasis on improvement of scientific and technical nature of the work is laid because of separating it from administrative work which was very much mixed up at the headquarters. What we have now done under the new system is to create more regional offices and to create circle offices at the level of the State Governments. Most of the technical workers will be located in the States. In our Circle offices they will be moving more frequently than what they have been doing. They will devote more time per year to their technical and scientific work. So far, coming to headquarters meant a lot of administrative work which was quite mixed up. This is a rational system of improving the work.

Shri Narasimhan: In view of the fact that an increase in tempo is contemplated, are the Government satisfied that the existing output of geologists through the various Universities is adequate and if not, are they taking any special steps to increase the output of geologists?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have looked into this matter and we have planned quite carefully as to our needs of geologists in the next 5, 10, 15 years.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The hon. Minister just now stated that the State Governments have been consulted over this and they have welcomed it. What is the opinion of the West Bengal Government on the proposal to remove the headquarters from Calcutta?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No headquarters have been removed from Calcutta. The Central office of the Geological Survey of India remains at Calcutta. Only the work programme has been re-organised besides planning, central work, research coordination, supervision and all this has been concentrated in Calcutta. We have decentralised the movements of our Geological survey people for effective field work.

Shri Damani: In view of the fact that there is great potentiality of mineral wealth in Rajasthan, especially in Jaisalmer and Udaipur, may I know whether any special efforts will be made to explore that area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This question does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: This question is about re-organisation of Geological Survey of India.

Shri Damani: Special attention must be given to that area.

Mr. Speaker: He must ask about reorganisation schemes.

Shri Kasliwal: The statement mentions that there are only three Regional offices, one Eastern, one Northern and the other, Southern. There is no mention about the Western region in which Gujarat and Rajasthan fall. May I know whether it is now the proposal to exclude this region from any geological survey?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. There is no intention to exclude any part of the country from the survey.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether this region of Rajasthan and Gujarat will fall in the Southern region or the northern region?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They will all be covered by the present schemes which are contemplated. There will be Circle offices in each State and these Circle offices are expected to work very efficiently under the three Regional offices.

Shri C. D. Pande: Apart from the reorganisation of Regional offices, will the Government consider the feasibility of demarcating certain minerals between the States and the Centre, because there are many minerals in the U.P. and other States which are not being worked because there is no co-ordination between the Central Government and the State Government and prospecting work is not commencing?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I think what my hon. friend has stated is not quite correct at present. There is no lack of co-ordination between the State Governments and the Central Government. The fact is that work of prospecting and exploration is very costly and a very detailed one for which the State Governments are just now not ready. They are not willing to invest that amount of money. Please remember that it took 100 years for the Geological Survey of India to develop. We are giving them all the help that is necessary.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I understand that at present the Geological Survey of India uses the facilities of the Indian museum and Asiatic Society—library and laboratory facilities—which are available there to a considerable extent. How long will it be before these facilities can be created on a regional basis and in the meantime what is proposed to be done regarding utilisation of such facilities on a regional basis?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The entire organisation of the Geological Survey of India is broken up region-wise and they will have to depend on its headquarters in Calcutta for all the information, for all the references, for all research and study. If there is any adjustment which has to be made in order to increase efficiency of the work, the whole matter will be considered by the Government.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, इस विवरण के अनुसार एक प्रादेशिक कार्यालय लखनऊ में और खोला जा रहा है। इस निश्चय का स्वागत करते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का जो भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग है उससे इस का कैसा सहयोग होगा ? क्या यह शिकायत नहीं है कि दोनों में सहयोग नहीं है ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : शिकायत के बारे में तो मैं जानता नहीं। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को शिकायत है तो वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंत को लिखे और उसे हर तरहां से सहायता करने की तैयार हैं लेकिन वहां पर जो हमारा रीजनल आफिस खुला है, उसके अन्तर्गत जो सर्किल खुलेगा उससे जो कुछ हो सकेगा वह करेगा।

Shri C. D. Pande: May I put another question to the hon. Minister? Is there any possibility of demarcrating the minerals into two categories, minor minerals to be assigned wholly to the State Governments and major minerals to the Central Government so that there will be no difficulty?

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to Geological Survey of India.

Shri C. D. Pande: I want to know whether there is any feasibility.....

Mr. Speaker: Because minerals are there, can every question be brought here?

Shri Tyagi: He is replying to the question.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What perhaps my hon. friend wants me is.....

Mr. Speaker: He wants to reply? I have disallowed that question. I won't hear any recommendation. I am satisfied that this does not arise out of this question.

Shri Tyagi: Are the minerally rich areas of Kashmir and Ladakh also controlled by the Geological Survey of India and are they active on that side?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, they are under the control of the same organisation.

Integration of Services in Punjab

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*1273. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1661 on the 21st April, 1961 and state:

(a) the result of the attempt made to bring about an agreed solution for integration of Services in Punjab;

(b) the details of the new agreed formula;

(c) the progress made in completion of the work in the light of the new agreed formula; and

(d) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House giving the details of the agreed formula. Orders have been issued on the basis of this formula. The work of revision of the common gradation lists in the light of the revised orders will now be taken in hand. The work is likely to be completed in about four months.

STATEMENT

I. 'Grouping formula' as provided in Rule 14 of the Punjab Services Integration Rules.

(1) As already provided in the Punjab Services Integration Rules, equation of posts will be on a cadre to cadre basis, where there are regularly constituted cadres.

(2) Inter-seniority of officers holding posts on 1-11-56 in the equated grade will be drawn up. In drawing up that list if an officer gets a higher place as a result of the application of the grouping formula he will retain it.

(3) In cases where as a result of application of the grouping formula, officers in a higher cadre find a place below officers of a lower cadre of another State, such officers will be placed at the bottom of the higher cadre, in which the posts held by them on 1-11-56 are equated.

(4) If an officer belonging to a lower cadre gets a place higher than an officer belonging to a higher cadre, the former shall be placed in his own grade and will not be assigned seniority over an officer holding a post in the higher grade.

II. Individual cases in which application of the above formula is likely to cause hardship or to prove iniquitous will be dealt with on an *ad hoc* basis. All such cases will be referred by the Punjab Government to Central Government and final orders will be passed in consultation with the Central Advisory Committee.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply

to the previous question is was stated that according to an agreed formula, the list would be prepared. May I know how much progress has been made so far, and whether all the pending cases will be covered in this list?

Shri Datar: Yes. So far as this question is concerned, it was only recently that there was a final agreement. And work has already started in this respect, and Government have material before them for coming to the proper conclusion.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the number of appeals which are still lying regarding this matter?

Shri Datar: I have not got the figures with me just now.

Investigations re: Ruby General Insurance Company

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*1274. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1673 on the 21st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the report of auditors who had investigated into the affairs of the Ruby General Insurance Company; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The findings of the auditors in brief were communicated to the Company and its reply was received and examined. On the advice of the Ministry of Law it has been decided not to take any further action.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Deputy Minister has just now stated that the reply has been received. May I know whether it is a fact that there were serious charges of embazzlement against some directors, and whether the auditors have recommended any action against them, and if so, whether such action will be taken?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have stated in the main answer that the auditors' report as well as the reply of the company were examined in the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Ministry of Law, and it has been decided that no further action should be taken.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether a copy of this report can be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Normally, copies of such reports which are confidential are not laid on the Table of the House, because that may affect the company prejudicially.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May we know the nature of the irregularities that have been disclosed by the auditors and the grounds on which the Ministry of Law advised Government not to proceed further?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If I disclose the details, it would be just as good as laying it on the Table of the House. But, as we have said in the past, the allegations were regarding suppressing the losses or manipulation of the accounts and such other things. The auditors went into it, and they submitted their report, and we got the reply or the explanation from the company. All these things were very fully examined, and legal opinion was taken, and after all this careful examination, we have come to the conclusion that no further action should be taken.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: At least the reasons for not proceeding further might be given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If there were serious complaints against the particular insurance company, how is it that Government do not contemplate to take any action against them. May

I know what action has been taken by Government?

Shri B. R Bhagat: We have taken action. When the allegations were made, we appointed two auditors, and they went into the matter thoroughly, and they submitted their report. On that report, we asked for the explanation of the company. All these were placed before the Ministry of Law. Legal opinion was taken. Each allegation, and the reply of the company and the auditors' findings were gone into and examined thoroughly, and we have found that no action could be taken against them; either the charges were such as could not be taken up and proved in a court of law, or the allegations were mere suspicions not based on facts.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the auditors' report? How can that be suspicious?

Mr. Speaker: Government can only consult their Law Ministry as to whether any criminal action can be taken or civil action for damages should be taken. The Law Ministry is the highest authority to which any Ministry can apply for legal advice. If the Law Ministry is of the opinion that no criminal case can be filed and no other suitable action can be taken, am I to decide that here?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that this was referred to the Law Ministry, and the Law Ministry referred it to the Additional Solicitor-General who went into every point and gave a very clear opinion that there was no justification for any further action?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the Law Ministry has disagreed with the auditors' report?

Shri Morarji Desai: The auditors did not ask for any explanation from the company. The auditors only went into the matter and made an examination of the whole thing and made a report. They did not ask for any explanations, naturally, because, otherwise, allegations would have been made against perhaps the auditors. That was what the auditors must have thought, and we did not tell the auditors that they should call for an explanation. When their report came, the explanation of the company was not there, and without that it was difficult for us to find out what the facts are, and, therefore, an explanation of the company was called for. The explanation was received. Both the explanation and the auditors' report were sent to the Law Ministry, because they are the fittest judges for advising as to what the legal position is. They referred the matter to the Additional Solicitor-General. The Additional Solicitor-General, after examining everything, has given a definite opinion in detail that there is no justification for any further investigation or action.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Are we to understand that in the course of their investigation, the auditors did not ask the company to explain the irregularities which they found?

Mr. Speaker: That is what the hon. Minister has said. But how can the auditors come to any conclusion without asking the company to explain?

Shri Morarji Desai: They cannot ask for the explanation. They only reported certain things which were there, certain irregularities as they appeared in the accounts, without asking for any explanation. That was what they sent.

Mr. Speaker: Is that not the duty of the auditors?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is the practice, as it is said. But unless I ask them to call for the explanation of the company also, they would not. I did not want them to do that. Why should we not do it regularly from here?

Shri Tangamani: Can we have the auditors' report?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The auditors always submit their report together with their recommendations. Has any action been taken on those recommendations?

Shri Rajendra Singh: When the affairs of banking companies or insurance companies are mentioned publicly, it does invariably have an adverse effect on the business of those companies. Ever since this matter was mentioned publicly here in this House and outside, may I know what the business output of this organisation has been, whether it has deteriorated or there has been improvement or the *status quo* continues?

Shri Tangamani: The chairman of the company has said that the business has increased.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want separate notice of that question.

Shri Rajendra Singh: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister wants notice.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether this company is one of the two big insurance companies in the country, and whether this company has done more work this year?

Mr. Speaker: That was what one hon. Member said.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have that information. I want notice of the question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Could we make a submission with regard to the auditors' report? Could it be laid on the Table of the House or placed in the Library of Parliament, because we are all interested in it? This matter has been there for the last one year, and it has not arisen only now. We have been demanding nationalisation of general insurance.

Mr. Speaker: When some allegations are made, it is for Government to appoint a committee or to appoint some auditors to go into the matter, unless it be that a resolution is moved here, and the House itself appoints such a committee. So, some auoditors were appointed by Government, and they were asked to look into the matter. The explanation of the company was also taken. The whole thing was then sent to the Law Ministry. The Law Ministry consulted the Additional Solicitor-General also. Still, hon. Members want to see if something wrong is there, and questions are being put as to whether the business has increased or decreased and so on.

Hon. Members must be anxious to see that no company misbehaves, and if any allegation is made, Government should invesigate into the matter and take action. If Government, after such investigation, are satisfied that nothing more could be done and that everything is all right, and that the work is progressing well, what is the meaning in asking them to place the auditors' report on the Table of the House? That might have some bad repercussions in the country. Even if an allegation is made, it is enough.....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We want to satisfy ourselves.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: We have a right to get the facts.

Mr. Speaker: Government alone can satisfy themselves with regard to certain matters. When the hon. Member becomes part of Government, I shall allow him to satisfy himself, and not till then. There are certain things which are confidential. Merely because an allegation is made, everything ought not to be placed on the Table of the House. I would not allow such a thing. It is open to Government to claim a particular kind of privilege or secrecy in public interest. I also consider whether national interest is served or not. The Ruby General Insurance Company is said to be one of the big companies here, and if even the slightest allegation is made, the whole company will collapse. Far from being happy that nothing has gone wrong or nothing has been discovered which can be taken to a court of law—I thought hon. Members would be satisfied with this—hon. Members now seem to be wanting to pick holes here

and there by allowing it to be laid on the Table. I will not allow it.

Shri Tyagi: There is one thing. This company operates possibly in foreign countries also.....

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Education of Children of Government Employees

*1275 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** + **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** + **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1405 on the 10th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether further details have been worked out regarding the scheme for providing education to children of Government employees; and

(b) if so, what they are?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The details of the scheme are being worked out in consultation with the various Ministries of the Government of India.

May I add that the Second Pay Commission had recommended that a number of schools should be started with uniform syllabus and common medium all over the country and they should be affiliated to an all-India body. I am glad to inform the House that the Government of India have decided to set up a Central Board of Education to which these institutions could be affiliated and under which the children of these schools would appear for examination. This first step has been taken. We are now trying to locate the institutions or the places where the institutions could be located.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: As this scheme has been included in the Third Five Year Plan, may I know whether any amount has been allocated for this purpose?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The estimated cost of the scheme during the Third Plan period is Rs. 20 lakhs.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Second Pay Commission also recommended that hostels should be constructed in different towns on a subsidised basis and they will be allocated to students who are children of government employees, on the same lines as the Railways are doing at present? If so, what are Government thinking about it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes. The Pay Commission had made that recommendation and we are taking necessary steps to implement it.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, यह बताया गया है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से इस बारे में परामर्श किया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो अगला सीजन शुरू होने वाला है, क्या उससे पहले इस बारे में निर्णय हो जायेगा और क्या सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ एजुकेशन की स्थापना हो जायगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मुझे यह तो आशा है कि जो अगला सत्र (सेशन) शुरू होने वाला है, उस वक्त तक जरूर यह काम शुरू हो जायगा। जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है,सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ एडुकेशन को स्थापित करने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है और वह शीघ्र ही स्थापित कर दिया जायगा।

Shri Ranga: Has this general question been discussed at any time in the Cabinet as to what would be the repercussions in the country if this special provision is made for the children of government servants, railway employees, educational department employees and so on, creating a new privileged class of people, leaving the general mass of the people as depressed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid the hon. Member has not appreciated the difficulty some government employees

have to face. They are transferred from one place to another. Since regional languages have become the media of instruction, it is extremely difficult for the children of these employees who are transferred from one place to another to carry on. They may have to learn Oriya, then Gujarati and then Tamil and so on. Therefore, the Pay Commission rightly recommended that certain schools should be set up with a uniform syllabus and common medium of expression which may be Hindi or English or both. It is necessary to encourage the development of such institutions. Hence the Government are taking necessary steps. It is not in any way causing any injury to other people and no privileges are involved in this matter. It is a question of giving relief to those children who are suffering on account of these various difficulties.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What shall be the medium of instruction in these schools and have the details of the syllabus been examined and finalised?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: For the time being, it will be Hindi or English or Hindi and English both.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I want to know whether the Children of workers who are in the railways would be covered adequately under this scheme or not.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The railways have their own institutions. We are thinking of government servants other than railway employees.

Shri Hem Barua: In places where schools of this sort with English medium already exist such as in Dehra Dun, Calcutta, Darjeeling, Shillong etc., do Government propose to duplicate the effort or offer financial assistance to the existing schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No. Efforts will not be duplicated. In fact, if there is already an institution in a certain area, all that we shall do is to give it further assistance so that these children can also be admitted and they can learn through English or the medium which is accepted by the Central Board of Education.

Financial Problems Outstanding between India and Pakistan

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*1276. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been found possible to make any progress towards the solution of financial problems outstanding between India and Pakistan relating to partition;

(b) if not, whether fresh steps have been taken towards such a solution; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Since the matter was last reported to the House on 1st December, 1960 no progress has been made towards the settlement of these issues.

(b) and (c). The programme for the reopening of the negotiations with Pakistan Government has not yet been settled.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any indications are available as to the present attitude of the Pakistan Government in this regard?

Shri Morarji Desai: They are known as well to the hon. Member as to myself.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the Pakistan Government's indifference in the matter, do Government propose to settle up these outstanding liabilities by making certain adjustments in the payments which we are making to them under the terms of the Canal Waters Treaty?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is not possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know the total amount according to

our calculations which is outstanding and which Pakistan has to pay India.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is difficult to give all these total things because then they can also make other claims and we can make counter claims. All that makes it difficult for negotiations to be pursued afterwards.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Do I take it that we do not know what is the amount of the money we have to take from Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: He knows, but he does not want to disclose it here.

Shri Morarji Desai: We know very well.

Mr. Speaker: If something is mentioned here, they can make their counter claims and then we can make further claims and so on.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of information. I just asked whether this cannot be squared up with the payments we are making to Pakistan under the Canal Waters Treaty, and the Finance Minister told me that we have not done it. May I know what are the reasons for not contemplating a step like that?

Shri Morarji Desai: I believe the reason is so obvious. The Treaty that was made in regard to the Indus waters is a separate Treaty with the World Bank as mediator, and it has no relation to anything else. That was the condition on which mediation was taken. How can this be done? I think it is wrong for us even to ask like that.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the question of Kashmir stands in the way of a settlement of this question with Pakistan?

Shri Morarji Desai: Whatever stands in the way, there is something which stands in the way. I do not want to say what stands in the way.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the fact that this is a long standing problem and no progress has been made since December 1960, what steps will Government take to bring home to the Government of Pakistan that there should be a package deal in which all the problems should be settled?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is easily said that we should have a package deal, but it is not so easily made.

Shri Damani: May I know whether there was a meeting between the Finance Secretaries of both countries? If so, has any progress been made in that meeting?

Shri Morarji Desai: There has been no meeting afterwards.

हिन्दी विश्व-कोष

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*१२७८. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि काशी नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा द्वारा हिन्दी का जो विश्वकोष तैयार किया जा रहा था, उसमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और भारत सरकार द्वारा उस संस्था को उस कार्य के लिये कितनी सहायता दी जा चुकी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है ।

I shall read it in English also.

A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

विवरण

विश्वकोष के खण्ड II की सामग्री में संशोधन किया जा रहा है । संशोधित सामग्री का लगभग आधा भाग प्रेस को भेजा जा चुका है और अभी तक लगभग ८० पृष्ठ छप चुके हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त इस खण्ड के आगे के खण्डों का कुछ सामग्री का भी साथ ही साथ सम्पादन किया जा रहा है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए सभा को अभी तक ३.८५ लाख रुपये की राशि दी गई है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस विवरण से यह ज्ञात होता है कि इस विश्व-कोष के द्वितीय खंड की सामग्री में संशोधन किया जा रहा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस काम में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है और देर से देर कब तक इस के समाप्त होने की आशा की जा सकती है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : पूरा विश्व-कोष—उस की सब वाल्यूम्ज—तैयार होने में अर्सा लगेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि एन-साइक्लोपीडिया कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है, जो कि जल्दी तैयार हो सकती है । लेकिन नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि ये चार पांच वर्ष में सब काम समाप्त कर देंगे । इस के लिये अभी कोई निश्चित अवधि नहीं रखी जा सकती है । दूसरा वाल्यूम प्रेस में है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि शीघ्र ही वह तैयार हो जायेगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, पिछले दिनों इस प्रकार का एक मतभेद पैदा हो गया था कि अंकों को रोमन लिपि में लिखा जाये या देवनागरी लिपि में । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है, और अगर कर लिया गया है तो वह निर्णय क्या है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मतभेद पैदा हुआ था और उसको दूर कर लिया गया है । एक मीटिंग हुई थी नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा और गवर्नमेंट आफिसर्स की और उसमें फैसला हुआ कि जितने भी साइंटिफिक और टैक्नीकल विषय हैं, उनमें इंटरनेशनल फार्म आफ न्यूमरल्ज इस्तेमाल किए जायेंगे और दूसरे जो नान-टैक्नीकल मामले है उनमें वे चाहें तो देवनागरी न्यूमरल्ज को भी काम में ला सकते हैं । इस मामले पर नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा के अधिकारियों से बातचीत हुई थी और इसका यह फैसला हो गया था और उन्होंने इसको मंजूर भी कर लिया है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जो पहला प्रिंट प्रकाशित हुआ है, उसमें आबू की ऊंचाई नहीं दी गई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका क्या कारण है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : एनसाइक्लो-पीडिया में एक शब्द आबू है, उसकी ऊंचाई नहीं दी हुई है, इसका जवाब मैं इस सदन में अभी कैसे दे सकता हूं, आप ही बतायें ?

The question that has been raised is that in the Encyclopaedia Mount Abu has been mentioned and they have not given the height. The hon. Member wants to know why this has not been done. Is it possible for me to answer this question?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यह जो स्टेटमेंट सभा पटल पर रखी गई है इसमें लिखा है कि ३ लाख ८५ हजार रुपये दिए जा चुके हैं और ८० पेज तैयार हुए हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतनी रकम खर्च करने के बाद भी केवल ८० पेज ही तैयार हुए हैं, इसका क्या कारण है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : कुल जो धनराशि दी गई है, वह ३ लाख ८५ हजार है । एक वाल्यूम तो छप गया है । दूसरा तैयार हो रहा है और आधा छप कर तैयार हो गया है और कुछ मैटर प्रेस में चला भी गया है । इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि काम आगे नहीं बढ़ा है, काम बढ़ता ही जा रहा है । एक वाल्यूम तैयार हो गया है, दूसरा तैयार हो रहा है, और शायद तीसरे का काम शुरू भी कर दिया गया होगा । इसमें कोई अधिक खर्च नहीं हुआ है ।

Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

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*1279. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras has made any progress;

(b) if so, the nature of progress made so far; and

(c) when this is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A sum of Rs. 36.63 lakhs was spent on construction work of the Institute upto 31st July, 1961. The Institute building (I phase) and 7 units of workshops, besides 2 units of students' hostels are nearing completion.

(c) According to the programme of the Institute, all construction works are expected to be completed by the end of the Third Five year plan period.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the construction of this Institute is proceeding according to schedule?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Not quite according to schedule, because we were expecting the first phase to be completed by July, 1961, but it has been delayed mainly because of shortage of steel. We have arranged for getting 600 tons of special type of steel from Germany, and now the work is progressing more rapidly.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said the construction was nearing completion. May I know what value of equipment we have received from the Federal Republic of Germany for being used in this Institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The total equipment promised is of the order of about Rs. 170 lakhs, and they are coming gradually. I cannot say what the amount of equipment received just now is.

Shri Tangamani: In addition to the sum of Rs. 36·63 lakhs already spent, may I know how much more has been sanctioned for the current year? I would also like to know whether, in addition to the Federal Republic of Germany, any other foreign country has offered help; if so, the nature of the help.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The moneys necesary are being provided. We have made adequate provision for the completion of the first phase within the next few months, and work on the second phase is also proceeding. Regarding assistance from other countries, the question does not arise so far as this Institute is concerned.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In the present context of rising prices of steel and other articles, may I know whether Government propose to alter the plan?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no such proposal. The total cost of the Institute, when it is completed, will be over Rs. 7¼ crores, and there is no suggestion of altering that provision. As I said, now we have got the steel and we have also made provision for cement. So, I do not anticipate any difficulty at present.

Shri Tagamani: May I know how many acres of land have been made available in the Guindy area by the Madras Government, and whether they propose to give some more land also?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I speak from memory. It is approximately 500 acres.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What is the estimated cost of the Institute at Madras?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have just now given the figure.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether the amount that has been spent on the works has been spent within the estimated cost?

Mr. Speaker: It has not yet been completed.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I do not say that the whole building contruction has been completed, but I want to know that whatever has been completed has been within the estimated amount or not.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow. The total cost is about Rs. 7½ crores, it will take five years, and

only Rs. 36 lakhs have been spent. At each stage we cannot see whether it has been exceeded, we must see at the end of it. There is no purpose in this question.

Fire in Gidi Colliery

***1280. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gidi Colliery in the Karanpura area has been seriously damaged by an underground fire;

(b) whether it is a fact that valuable machinery had to be abandoned in the mine;

(c) the total cost of the damage incurred by the National Coal Development Corporation as a result thereof; and

(d) whether the causes of the fire have been investigated?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) to (d). A statement giving the desired information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A fire broke out in one of the three inclines in the underground mines of Gidi Colliery on the 24th May, 1961 at 5.30 p.m. Attempts were made by the colliery staff to reach the seat of the fire, but it was not possible to do so on account of thick smoke underground. Rescue teams then attempted to go down, but they too failed to reach the spot of the fire. Consequently it was decided to seal off the mine and the sealing operations were completed on the 25th May, 1961 within about 24 hours of the time the fire was first detected.

The fire was extinguished about the middle of June and the mine was reopened on the 25th July, 1961. It was found that as a result of the sealing of the mine, the water level inside had risen. The mine has, however, been dewatered since then. Electrical equipment which had become damp has been taken out. All other underground equipment has been out right. Raising of coal from the mine is expected to start within about a week. The Managing Director has appointed an Enquiry Committee to investigate into the cause of the fire.

The mine was producing 18,000 tons of coal per month from each of the three inclines, and as only one incline caught fire, the loss of production was about 18,000 tons a month. No workers were rendered idle as they had all been deployed in the remaining portions of the colliery which continued to be in operation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From the statement I find that part of the equipment had to be taken out of the mine, and it says other underground equipment has been put right. I would like to have a clarification. I want to know whether a part of the equipment has been permanently damaged, as also the cost of the equipment which had to be abandoned underground when the fire broke out.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Luckily, there has not been any permanent damage to the equipment. Some equipment of a portable type was taken out and necessary repairs were effected. Certain other equipment which could not be taken out was repairs without disturbing its position. I have not got the figure of the expenditure involved in setting right the machinery, but it is not much.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Fire broke out on 24th May according to the statement. Up to now investigation into have the cause of this fire has not been completed. May I know the reason for this delay, and by what time it is expected that the result of the investigation will be available?

Sardar Swaran Singh: An enquiry committee was constituted by the National Coal Development Corporation, and we do not know if the report has been submitted. We were trying to contact them even yesterday, but

we could not get through. So, we will ask them to expedite the enquiry and make a report.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Who are the members of this committee? Is it the same committee which enquired into the blast that occurred at Kurasia?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is perhaps the same committee with Shri Nargundkar of Singareni collieries as the Chairman or as one of the important members but I am not sure about it.

Shri Tangmani: The capacity of this mine was 18,000 tons per mensem. I would like to know whether the entire mine had to be closed and the production stopped, or only a part of it, because from the statement it appears that although only one of the inclines caught fire, the entire production has been stopped.

Sardar Swaran Singh: No. Production only in that incline stopped. That is clarified in the statement.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is being reported in the press that these underground fires in some of the N.C.D.C. mines beginning from Gidi and subsequently a much more serious fire at Kurasia, are taking place under mysterious circumstances. Has this aspect been investigated or explored or considered in any way by the Ministry? It is a very serious matter.

Sardar Swaran Singh: When these unfortunate accidents take place, people generally make their own allegations. It is not for me to contradict any allegation that might have been made. An enquiry committee has been constituted. It will go into the cause of the fire. I should await their report rather than prejudice the investigation work of the enquiry committee one way or the other.

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सड़कें

*१२८२. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सड़कें बनाने का उत्तर-

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दायित्व डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ बार्ड रोड्स का नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्र दातार) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के निर्माण के लि प्रांत के अन्य क्षेत्रों के समान साधारणत राज्य सरकार ही जिम्मेदार है । डायरेक्ट जनरल आफ बार्डर रोड्स विशेष रूप से सैनिक (सुरक्षा) महत्व की सड़कों का निर्माण कराते हैं ।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) and (b). The construction roads in the border areas of Utt Pradesh, as in the rest of the Sta is normally the responsibility of t State Government. In the case certain roads of strategic significan the construction is undertaken by t Director General, Border Roads as special case.

श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो सड़कों के निर्माण का कार्य चल रहा है उस की प्रगति क्या बहुत धीमी नहीं है, और कहीं कहीं पर तो नहीं के बराबर है ?

Shri Datar: They send reports to from time to time regarding no strategic roads.

Mr. Speaker: Is the work going quickly? That is what the hon. Mem ber wants to know probably.

Shri Datar: There is nothing to suj pose that it is being slowed down.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीनमन् क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि चूंकि इन सड़कों का निर्माण उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किया जा रहा है, और उन के काम का सिस्टम वही पुरानी ठेकेदारी प्रथा का है, इस की वजह से

काम में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है, और पिछले दिनों बद्रीनाथ के यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाइयां इस वजह से हुई कि काम पूरा नहीं हुआ था ? अतः क्या इस काम में तेजी लाई जायेगी ?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of the ground suggested by the hon. Member. If he has any specific grounds he may pass them on to me.

श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या मैं जान सकता कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जो सड़कें हैं वे स्ट्रेटेजिक इम्पार्टेंस की क्यों नहीं मानी गईं ?

Shri Datar: They have been. There are roads of strategic importance and we are constructing them.

Shri Hem Barua *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member come from U.P.?

Shri Hem Barua: It does not matter; we come here on an all-India basis.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमान्त सड़कों में से कौन कौन सी सड़कें सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ली हैं बनाने के लिये, उन में कितना काम हुआ है और उन पर कितने व्यय का अनुमान है ।

Shri Datar: So far as strategic roads are concerned, it would not be in public interest to disclose them. So far as the non-strategic roads in which the State Governments are interested are concerned, I have not got the details with me.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir, that generally the allegation against the Assamese people is that they do not want to function on an all-India basis. But even if we try to function on an all-India basis, we are not given an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever watches the proceedings in this House and the part Shri Hem Barua is playing will never say that. This will all stand him in very good stead. I need not allow all the questions for him. This will stand good not only for the coming elections but for a number of elections.

Let there be no misunderstanding. I do not want that an impression should be created that any hon. Member puts questions with any particular election in view. I only wanted to say that Shri Hem Barua is taking a lot of interest. I did not want to cast any aspersions even indirectly. But, if he takes it as a compliment I have no objection.

Shri Tyagi: There must be a convention established that compliments given to a member from the Chair should not be used in election propropaganda.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that during all these 4½ years of my existence here, I have been systematically subjected to admonitions by you, and I expected you to say a few fine things about me. Since a few words of praise have come from you why should these not be mentioned?

बृहत् हिन्दी शब्दसागर

*१२८४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बृहत् हिन्दी शब्दसागर तैयार करने के लिये कितनी धनराशि नियत की गयी है ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने रुपये की अदायगी हो चुकी है ;

(ग) शब्दसागर का कितना भाग तैयार हो चुका है ; और

(घ) पूर्ण शब्दसागर कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) इस प्रयोजन के लिए नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा, वाराणसी को १ लाख रुपये का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया था, परन्तु सभा ने ६५,००० रुपये के अतिरिक्त अनुदान की प्रार्थना की है ।

(ख) ६०,००० रुपये ।

(ग) प्रथम खण्ड की सामग्री प्रेस को भेजने के लिए तैयार है ।

(घ) आशा है कि शब्दसागर, चार खण्डों में, २ वर्ष से ३ वर्ष तक की अवधि में पूर्ण हो जाएगा ।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) A grant of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned to the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi, for the purpose but the Sabha has requested for an additional grant of Rs. 65,000.

(b) Rs. 90,000.

(c) Material of the first volume is ready for the press.

(d) It is expected that Shabdsagar in four volumes will be completed within a period of two to three years.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानन चाहता हूं कि क्या शब्द सागर के निर्माण के काम को प्रारम्भ करने के लिये सभा को सौंपने के पूर्व शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने इस बात की जांच पड़ताल कर ली थी कि कहां तक यह शब्द सागर बनाने का काम उन के द्वारा अच्छा हो सकता है ? और यदि हां, तो किस ने जांच की थी, और इस समिति में कौन कौन से लोग काम कर रहे हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा सारे देश में प्रसिद्ध है, और जब शब्दसागर बनाने के लिये उनका प्रस्ताव आया तो उसे सरकार ने मंजूर किया । यह सवाल था कि यह काम १ लाख रुपये में और पांच वर्ष की अवधि में समाप्त हो जायेगा । लेकिन काम समाप्त नहीं हो पाया है क्योंकि कुछ कठिनाइयां हुई । यह कोई सरल काम नहीं था । कठिनाइयां का पूरा अन्दाजा उन को नहीं था, यह उन की गलती जरूर हुई, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कोई ऐसा बड़ा दोष है । कुछ कठिनाइयां थीं जिन पर उन्हें पूरा काबू नहीं था, और काम नहीं हो सका । मैं आशा करता हूं कि दो या तीन साल में यह काम पूरा हो जायेगा ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सभा के द्वारा इस शब्द सागर के निर्माण कार्य में जो विद्वान लगाये गये है उन के बारे में क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि वे शब्दसागर को बनाने में सक्षम हैं, और यदि हां, तो इतना बिलम्ब इस काम में क्यों लगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा एक स्वतन्त्र सभा है । गवर्नमेंट एक जिम्मेदार सभा को जब काम सौंप देती है तो उस के रोजमर्रा के काम में दखल नहीं दे सकती है । लेकिन अब यह जरूर किया गया है कि हिन्दी डाइरेक्टोरेट का एक आदमी एडिटोरियल बोर्ड पर रखा जाय ताकि काम में और तेजी लायी जा सके ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हिन्दी की लोकप्रिय पुस्तकों को छापने और उन का अनुवाद करने का जो काम सभाओं और संस्थाओं को दिया जा रहा है, उन के अनुवाद के काम को पहले शिक्षा मंत्रालय देख लेता है और तब काम सुपुर्द करता है ? यदि यह सही है तो दूसरे ग्रन्थों के बारे में शिक्षा मंत्रालय पहले से जांच क्यों नहीं करता ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं आवश्यकता नहीं समझता । नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा को सरकार एक जिम्मेदार संस्था समझती है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, अभी पहले हिन्दी विश्व कोष का प्रश्न उठा था और अब वृहद हिन्दी शब्दसागर का । इन कामों के लिये इतना रुपया सरकार दे रही है तो भी समय उस के अनमान से बहुत ज्यादा लग रहा है । इस लिये क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस सुझाव पर विचार किया है कि इन कामों के लिये कोई केन्द्रीय सम्पादक मंडल

या देख रेख की कोई दूसरी संस्था होनी चाहिये, जिस से कि काम जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : केन्द्र में भी यह काम हो रहा है । सरकार यह चाहती है कि जितनी हमारी सार्वजनिक संस्थायें हैं हिन्दी की वृद्धि के लिये वे सब काम करें और सरकार भी उन को सहायता देना चाहती है । अगर सब एक साथ काम करें और केन्द्र भी यह काम करे तो यह काम ज्यादा जल्दी से हो सकता है । इसी प्रयोजन से इन संस्थाओं को काम सौंपा गया है ।

श्री त्यागी : और दूसरी ग्रान्ट देने से पहले क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात की परवाह करेगी कि वह जांच कर ले कि इस वक्त तक यह कितना काम कर चुकी हैं, और क्या वह इस काबिल हैं कि आगे ग्रान्ट दी जाये ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, सरकार ने जांच की है । ज्वायेंट सेक्रेटरी मिनिस्ट्री के गये थे और इस की पूरी जांच हो गई है । उन के द्वारा कोई रुपये का दुरुपयोग नहीं हुआ है । सिर्फ यह बात है कि जो कठिनाइयां शब्दसागर के बनाने में थीं उन का पूरा अन्दाजा नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा को नहीं था । यह एक ऐसी भूल है जिस के लिये उन को सजा देना वाजिब नहीं होगा । कई संस्थायें जब काम उठाने जाती हैं तो कार्य करने में देरी हो ही जाती है । डिक्शनरी बनाने, ग्रन्थ बनाने, इन्साइक्लोपीडिया बनाने आदि का काम ऐसा नहीं है कि मिर्कनिकली आप समय निर्धारित कर दें और उसी समय पर वह पूर्ण हो जाय । कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं और इस लिये उन में देर हो सकती है । प्रेस, लेखन आदि की कितनी ही कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं । इस लिये जहां तक सरकार ने जांच की है, और जांच पूरी की गई है, वहां तक उन तक काम में कोई गड़बड़ नहीं है और यह अच्छी तरह से हो रहा है ।

श्री अन्सार हरवानी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब केन्द्र में एक साहित्य अकादमी का निर्माण हो चूका है तो इस कार्य को नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा को क्यों दिया गया ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : केन्द्र की जो साहित्य अकादमी है उसका इस काम से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय का प्रयास वास्तव में स्तुत्य है कि वह इस प्रकार के विश्वकोषों के निर्माण के लिये आर्थिक सहयोग दे रहा है, और दिल्ली में भी एक हिन्दी निदेशालय स्थापित कर के शब्दों के निर्माण का काम कराया जा रहा है । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय को दूसरे मंत्रालय से इस प्रकार के आश्वासन मिले हैं कि जिन शब्दों का वह निर्माण करा रहे हैं उनको दूसरे मंत्रालय व्यावहारिक रूप देंगे, अथवा वह केवल आल्मारियों की शोभा बढ़ाते रहेंगे ?

डा० का०ला० श्रीमाली : जी नहीं, वह आल्मारियों की शोभा नहीं बढ़ायेंगे । उनका प्रयोग किया जाएगा । और जैसा कि सदस्य महोदय को मालूम है, अभी एक हिन्दी कमीशन भी नियुक्त हुआ है, और इन शब्दों को पुनः दुहराया जा रहा है और हमने उनको हिदायत दी है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो साईंटिफिक और टैकनिकल टर्म्स के लिये जो शब्द केन्द्रीय निदेशालय ने बनाए हैं उनका ही वह लोग उपयोग करें, और ऐसा किया भी जा रहा है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान, मुझे आशंका है कि मेरे पहले प्रश्न को माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी पूरी तरह समझ नहीं पाये । मेरा मतलब यह है कि अब तक जितना यह कार्य हो रहा है यह ऐसी संस्थाओं के द्वारा हो रहा है जिनमें पूरा समय देने वाले विद्वान नहीं रहते । अतः क्यों न केन्द्रीय सरकार चार

पांच विद्वानों को पूरे समय के लिये वेतन दे कर नियुक्त कर ले, ताकि यह काम जल्दी हो सके ?

डा० का० का० श्रीमाली : हमारा यह खयाल है कि इस प्रकार की सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं में यह काम ज्यादा अच्छा हो सकता है । यह ऐसा काम नहीं है जिसको केन्द्रीय सरकार करे । और जैसा कि मैं ने निवेदन किया केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इसके मुताल्लिक कुछ काम कर रही है, लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि यह काम युनीवर्सिटीज और लर्नेड संस्थाओं में ज्यादा अच्छी तरह हो सकता है और इसीलिये गवर्नमेंट उनको इस तरह का काम करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करना चाहती है ।

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Sir, Question No. 128 and also 1300 may be allowed to be answered. They are important.

Mr. Speaker: He has not given me notice earlier.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Distribution of Steel

***1277. Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to review the position with regard to the supply and distribution of steel has submitted any report; and

(b) if so, the main features of the report?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No Committee has been set up specifically to review the supply and distribution of steel. The Steel Advisory Council and the Standing Committee (Trade) for the Steel Industry, recently constituted by Government generally look into the question of supply and distribution of steel.

Archæological Excavations in Gujarat

***1281. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that archæological excavations have been carried out along the Valley of Aaji near Rajkot (Gujarat); and

(b) if so, the broad results of the excavations?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal Washeries

***1283. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to use bye-product fuel available at the coal washeries for generation of thermal power and to set up two non-coking coal washeries;

(b) if so, the details of the two proposals; and

(c) the progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a), (b) and (c). The *Ad-hoc* Committee on utilisation of washery middlings, set up by the Coal Council of India, recommended that future planning of thermal power stations and washeries should, as far as possible, be integrated. One of its specific suggestions is that two non-coking coal washeries should be set up. The location of one of these has been suggested at Karanpura in Bihar. This washery will have an input capacity of 2.8 millions tons, and will supply washed steam coal to the Railways and washed slack coal to the steel plants. The project report for this washery is presently being finalised. The second non-coking coal washery is proposed to be based on coals from the Central India coalfields. The

supply from this will be to the Railways. Its exact location will be decided after examination of such factors as the availability of resource outlets for middlings, and the general economics of washing. This examination is presently in hand.

Holidays in Kashmir for Overseas Students

*1285. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether overseas students were given facilities for holidays in Kashmir, and

(b) if so, the amount spent on this work?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 37,143.00 nP. during the the period 1955 to 1961.

Collieries

*1286. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of collieries in the Bihar-Bengal Coal belt have either completely stopped working or had cut down production by about 90 p.c. on account of acute shortage of explosives in the month of July, 1961;

(b) if so, whether Government had taken timely measures to ensure resumption of normal working of the collieries and if so, what; and

(c) whether the working of collieries at normal level has been resumed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) It is not correct to say that production in any colliery was either completely stopped or cut down by about 90 per cent on account of shortage of explosives.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

N.D.M.C.

*1287. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a persistent demand from residents of New Delhi area that New Delhi Municipal Committee should be elected and not nominated as at present; and

(b) what steps have Government taken to meet this demand?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel Production

*1288. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of steel plants in public sector has achieved the rated production in full; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and what is the shortfall at the end of 1960-61?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Besides the slight delay in the commissioning of the various units of the three steel works, the conditions for optimum efficiency required for integrated operation cannot be achieved in the initial stages. In addition there were difficulties like supply of requisite quality and quantity of raw materials, transport difficulties and shortage of trained personnel with the requisite experience for operation of these complex plants. As the plants work as integrated units it is difficult to assess the short-fall in production till all the units are fully in operation.

Propagation of Hindi

*1289. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Zonal Organisations will be constituted for promotion and propagation of Hindi; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The question of setting up such Organisations is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Aid to Artists and Authors

*1290. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been decided upon for giving financial aid to hard-up artists and authors or their dependents;

(b) if so, what are the conditions of eligibility;

(c) to what extent aid will be given to the incumbents; and

(d) how the scheme will be financed?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme has been in force for a number of years.

(b) Applicant's contribution to art and letters must be of significance and his private means must not exceed Rs. 150 p.m.

(c) Upto a maximum of Rs. 150 p.m.

(d) From the current year, the expenditure will generally be shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 2:1.

Wholesale Prices Versus Consumer Prices

*1291. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that there is almost no rise in wholesale prices from 1951 to 1959 but there has been considerable rise in consumer prices; and

(b) how do Government explain the position and what steps are being taken to correct the position?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes.

(b) The position is explained, *inter alia*, by the fact that the level of wholesale prices was exceptionally high in 1951 on account of high raw material prices due to the Korean boom. The trends in wholesale and consumer prices have not been abnormal after 1952.

The price situation is under continual watch and corrective steps will be devised as and when necessary in the overall interests of the economy.

List of Voters

*1292. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Final Lists of Voters for the Assembly Constituencies have been published;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) by what time they are expected to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The electoral rolls for some assembly constituencies have been finally published. In the others the annual revision work is in progress.

(b) The decennial census operations in January, February and March, the bifurcation of two member constituencies, the holding of the mid-term general elections in Orissa, the unprecedented floods in South India and

extension of the period for filing claims and objections are the principal reasons for the delay.

(c) All the electoral rolls are expected to be published finally by the middle of November except in Orissa where they will be published by the end of December.

Coal in South and North Kanara

*1293. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal is found in the districts of South and North Kanara in the west coast of Mysore State;

(b) if so, the area or areas in which coal was discovered and the quantity and quality of coal found;

(c) who made this discovery;

(d) whether the Central Government has carried out any thorough geological survey in this area; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to undertake such a survey in the immediate future?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Government of India have no such information.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Assistants in Central Secretariat

*1294. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent Assistants working at present in the Central Secretariat and its various offices;

(b) how many of these Assistants have put in more than 15 years service in the Assistant's grade; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to promote such senior most Assistants as Assistant Superintendents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Approximately 3800.

(b) About 800, out of whom about 320 are officiating as Section Officers.

(c) According to the Central Secretariat Service Scheme, 50 per cent of the permanent maintenance vacancies in the Section Officers grade are required to be filled by direct recruitment on the results of the I.A.S. etc. Combined Competitive Examination, and the remaining vacancies are to be filled by promotion from the Assistants' Grade as follows, namely:—

(i) half the number of vacancies, on the basis of a departmental competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C. and open to Assistants possessing a minimum length of service; and

(ii) the remaining half of the vacancies, by the promotion of Assistants on the basis of seniority in Grade IV of the C.S.S., subject to fitness.

This is considered to be quite adequate.

House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi

*1295. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there has been considerable suspense in the minds of the people because of statements being issued off and on in the daily press about the release of lands in favour of house building co-operative societies in the Capital;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in respect of release of these lands in favour of house building co-operative societies for residential purposes; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the names of such house building cooperative societies and the lands going to be allotted to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

to (c). Government's decisions on the subject of allotment of land to house building co-operative societies and others have been stated in clear terms in the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to notice under rule 197 regarding the allotment of acquired land in Delhi on the 23rd March, 1961. Land will be alloted to house building co-operative societies in accordance with the terms and conditions indicated in the statement.

Manufacture of Army Trucks

*1296. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Army Truck Manufacturing Factory is proposed to be set up at Jabalpur;

(b) if so, whether Government are negotiating with some foreign firm for seeking financial or technical collaboration; and

(c) what are the details of the project and what progress has so far been made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली में वर्षा और आंधी

*१२९७. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) २० अगस्त, १९६१ को दिल्ली में वर्षा और आंधी के कारण कितनी क्षति हुई और

(ख) सरकार ने सहायता के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री डाटार) : (क) चार व्यक्ति मारे गये और ५३ मकानों को क्षति हुई ।

(ख) पीड़ित कुटुम्बों को अस्थाई पनाह देने के लिये सिरकी की झोपड़ियां मोहय्या की गईं । नष्ट होने वाले हर मकान के लिये ५० रुपये का नकद अनुदान दिया गया । इसके अलावा पीड़ित परिवारों को करीब १५०० रुपये कीमत के खाद्य पदार्थ बांटे गये ।

Defence Production Advisory Committee

*1298. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have considered the proposal to revive the Defence Production Advisory Committee with a view to enlist the co-operation of prominent industrialists; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). This question has been carefully examined by the Government and it is considered that such a Committee would neither be useful nor appropriate.

केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारियों की कार्य की दशा

*१२९९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री पांगरकर :
श्री सुब्बया अम्बलम् :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :
श्री मुहम्मद इलियास :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री १० अप्रैल, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४०४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की कार्य की दशा के सम्बन्ध में अन्तर्विभागीय जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट मिल गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) और (ख). समिति ने दिल्ली और अन्य मुख्य-मुख्य शहरों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण-कार्य पूरा कर लिया है। अब रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है और उसके शीघ्र प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

National Consciousness among Students

*1300. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1408 on the 10th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have implemented the proposal to set up a Committee to consider the question of developing national consciousness among students;

(b) if so, the details of its composition and terms of reference;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the recommendations and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Composition of the Committee on Emotional Integration:

Chairman.

1. Dr. Sampurnanand.
2. Shrimati Indira Gandhi.
3. Prof. T. M. Advani.

Members.

4. Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, M.P.
5. Shri M. Henry Samuel, M.P.
6. Prof. M. N. Srinivas.
7. Bhai Jodh Singh.
8. Shri A. E. T. Barrow, M.P.
9. Shri Asoka Mehta, M.P.
10. Shri A. A. A. Fyzee.

The terms of reference of the Committee are:

(i) To study the role of education in strengthening and promoting the processes of emotional integration in national life and to examine the operation of tendencies which come in the way of their development;

(ii) In the light of such study to advise on the positive educational programmes for youth in general and the students in school and colleges in particular to strengthen in them the processes of emotional integration.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Affiliation of Colleges

*1301. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1411 on the 10th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained the views of the universities regarding introduction of uniform system in all universities for the affiliation of colleges; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has addressed all Universities on the subject. Twenty-seven universities have so far replied to the Commission. Replies from the remaining universities are awaited.

Windmills

***1302. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1055 on the 23rd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the ten windmills have since been installed in Gujarat, Mysore, Madras, and Maharashtra;

(b) if not, the number of the windmills installed;

(c) whether Government propose to instal any windmill in Bihar; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir, but three are in process of installation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

हिन्दी में लोकप्रिय पुस्तकें

***१३०३. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोकप्रिय पुस्तकों के सस्ते संस्करण हिंदी में प्रकाशित करने की जो योजना है उसके अनुसार अब तक कितनी ऐसी पुस्तकें तैयार करने का काम आरम्भ हो चुका है; और

(ख) इस योजना को चालू करने के लिये कितने प्रकाशकों का सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) ११.

(ख) योजना के अन्तर्गत खुले विज्ञापन के जरिये निविदाएं मांगी गई थीं । ८ निविदाकारों में से ४ ने सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित दरों पर कार्य करना स्वीकार कर लिया है । इसलिये ११ पुस्तकों का अनुवाद और प्रकाशन कार्य इनको सौंप दिया गया है ।

भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा ट्रांसमीटरों का निर्माण

***१३०४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के नये विस्तार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अगले पन्द्रह महीनों में जो ट्रांसमीटर उसे उपलब्ध किये जायेंगे, उनका निर्माण भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा किया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या यह भी विचार है कि ये ट्रांसमीटर विदेशों से आयात किये जायेंगे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस देश से आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) योजना है, कि जो ट्रांसमिटर, अखिल भारत आकाशवाणी की, द्वितीया प्राथमिकता आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने को दिये जाने हैं, उन्हें भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड में आयात संघटकों को जोड़ कर बनाया जाय, क्योंकि उनकी संख्या इतनी कम है, कि इन का खान सामग्री से स्थानीय उत्पादन, बचत के दृष्टिकोण से न्याय्य नहीं होगा।

(ख) जी नहीं । सम्पूर्ण इकायों में नहीं, अत्युच्च शक्ति के ट्रांसमिटरों को छोड़ कर ।

(ग) सर्वश्री निप्पान इलेक्ट्रिकल कम्पनी से समझौते के अन्तर्गत, जापान से ।

Foreign Trained Personnel

*1305. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an investigation into the present position of the foreign trained personnel is being made to find out the extent of fulfilment of the object of foreign training in each individual case and whether the benefits expected from such training have been obtaind;

(b) whether any statement or report has been prepared; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Development of Coal Mines in Private Sector

*1306. { **Shri P. C. Bordoah:** **Shri Hem Barua:** **Shri Achar:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of representatives from the coal industry in the private sector visited U.S.A. recently to negotiate a loan from the World Bank for the development of coal mines in the private sector under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the result of the negotiations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The delegation led by a senior Government officer which visited U.S.A. to negotiate a loan from the World Bank included representatives of the private sector of the coal industry.

(b) The Bank have agreed to give a loan of $35 million to the Government of India which will, in the main, meet the foreign exchange requirements of the industry during the first two years of the III Plan.

Invalid Votes in Orissa Elections

*1307. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of invalid votes in the recent mid-term Orissa elections has been considerably larger than in earlier two elections; and

(b) if so, what explains this state of affairs and what steps are proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The number of invalid votes in the recent mid-term elections in Orissa was slightly higher (*viz.* 6.2 per cent) as compared to 3.87 per cent in 1951-52 general elections and 3.61 per cent in 1957 general elections. The figures do not lend themselves to a proper comparison as during the first two general elections, the polling throughout the State was under the ballotting system, while, in the mid-term elections held in 1961, the polling was done under the marking system. The percentage of invalid votes will become much less as the voters become more familiar with the marking system.

Auction Sale of Books on India in England

*1308. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a news apearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated 21st July, 1961 that important portraits of military and historic interest and the library books from the Eliphinstone Family set at Carberry Towers, Midlothian, (England) which includes valuable collection of books

about India are to be shortly auctioned; and

(b) if so, the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken to purchase books relating to India?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government are making enquiries in the matter.

Pay-scales of University Teachers

*1309. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission at its last meeting in Mysore considered the question of raising the pay-scales of lecturers, readers and professors;

(b) if so, which of the Universities have agreed to this proposal;

(c) what will be the revised scales of pay; and

(d) from which date the revised scales will come into force?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). At its meeting held in December, 1960 at Mysore, the University Grants Commission considered the question of revision of scales of pay of teachers of the three Central Universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi) only. The question of revision of salary scales of teachers in the State Universities was considered by the Commission later at its meeting held in New Delhi in March, 1961. The Commission decided that the University appointed teachers in the State Universities if desired by the University concerned, be also placed in the new scales of pay proposed for the Central Universities from April, 1961.

The following State Universities, in addition to the three Central Universities, have agreed to the above proposal of the Commission:—

1. Burdwan
2. Calcutta.
3. Kalyani.
4. Panjab.
5. Kurukshetra.
6. Bihar.
7. Kerala.
8. Sri Venkateswara, and
9. Jadavpur.

The revised scales of pay are as follows:—

Professor. Rs. 1000—50—1500

Readers. Rs. 700—40—1100

Lecturers. Rs. 400—30—640—40—800.

The above scales came into force with effect from 1st April, 1961 for Central Universities and from the same date for State Universities if they so desire and decide.

Commonwealth Defence Exercises

*1310. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the three Chiefs of Staff have simultaneously proceeded to U.K. to participate in the Commonwealth Defence Exercises;

(b) if so, whether this is the normal practice followed in all past years or a departure therefrom;

(c) whether such Defence exercises convened by the U.K. Military authorities are related to NATO strategy in Europe; and

(d) whether it is proposed to continue India's participation in future Commonwealth military exercises?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Only two Chiefs of Staff *viz.*, the Chief of the Army Staff and Chief of the Air Staff, have gone to the United Kingdom to attend the Inter-Service "Study" convened by the U.K. Chiefs of Staff.

(b) Every alternate years, such an Inter-Service "Study" is held in the U.K., to which Chiefs of Staff from Commonwealth countries are invited. Such "Study" was first held in 1959 and the Chief of the Air Staff attended the Conference.

(c) The "Study" is not related to NATO strategy in Europe.

(d) Our participation in such "Studies" is decided on merits each time.

Scientific Research

***1311. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a system of priorities has been laid down by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for taking up its research schemes for execution due to limited funds available for scientific research during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) National Laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research draw priorities while formulating their research programmes as such a system is an essential element of research organization. This system is not merely related to funds available during a Plan period.

(b) Problems are referred to the National Laboratories by departments of Government, industrial establishments and other organizations. The Executive Councils of the National Laboratories determine the priority of research programmes of the laboratories each year after taking into account the resources available at the Laboratories in personnel, equipment and funds. The programmes are kept flexible and are subject to adjustment every year.

Improvement of Salaries of Teachers

***1312. Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1412 on the 10th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion of University Grants Commission to appoint a Committee to examine proposals for the improvement of teachers' salaries of schools, colleges and universities; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided not to set up a Committee.

Demands of Insurance Employees

***1313. Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1423 on the 10th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the committee appointed to go through the various demands of field staff of Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No. The report of the committee appointed by the Life Insurance Corporation of

India to go through the various demands of the field staff is not required to be submitted to Government.

(b) Does not arise.

बुनियादी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिये स्रोत पुस्तकें

*१३१४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुनियादी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिये स्रोत पुस्तकें तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितने लेखक चुने गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या अब तक कोई पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गई हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) (क) समाज विज्ञान और सामान्य विज्ञान—दो विषयों में स्रोत पुस्तकें तैयार करने का काम आरंभ कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) २२

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Rourkela Steel Plant

*1315. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of the Rourkela Steel Plant is reported to be not rated at par with the other steel plants—Bhilai and Durgapur;

(b) if so, the reasons for this position; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Rourkela plant has had more than its fair share or "teething troubles". It is a more complex plant than the other two, and so its operation requires a higher degree of skill. Though Hindustan Steel have trained men, they do not possess the requisite skill which can only be acquired through experience. To overcome this difficulty, Hindustan Steel are engaging some more highly skilled foreign technicians to operate and maintain this plant and to train the Company's technicians in operating the various units efficiently.

Decisions arrived at the Chief Ministers' Conference

*1316. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to give effect to the decisions taken at the Chief Ministers' Conference in August, 1961; and

(b) when does Government propose to call the proposed conference of leaders in public life?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The decisions of the Chief Ministers' Conference have been communicated to all State Governments, the concerned Ministries of Government of India, and the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, who will no doubt take necessary action to implement them in due course.

(b) The larger conference on national integration is proposed to be held on 28th and 29th September, 1961.

Shifting of H.Q. of Oil and Natural Gas Commission

*1317. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's headquarters at Sibsagar in Assam is going to be shifted to Jorhat; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा

*१३१८. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा को प्रशासित करने के लिये कोई संविहित नियम नहीं बनाये गए हैं जब कि उसके कर्मचारी पिछले दस वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं और आजकल इनकी संख्या लगभग ८,००० है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों में संवैधानिक आभारों की पूर्ति न करने के कारण बड़ा असंतोष है; और

(घ) ये नियम कब तक अन्तिम रूप से तैयार हो जायेंगे तथा प्रकाशित हो जायेंगे?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख) कुछ वर्ष पहले केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के लिये संविहित नियम (Statutory rules) बनाने का कार्य आरम्भ किया गया था किन्तु वह पूरा नहीं हो सका क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा योजना के मूल व्यवस्थाओं (Original Provisions) में कुछ बदलाव करने के बारे में समय समय पर विचार-विमर्श होता रहा।

(ग) सरकार को इसकी सूचना नहीं है।

(घ) हाल के निर्णय के कारण केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा योजना में कुछ और परिवर्तन करने पर विचार करना है जिस से कि सम्बंधित मंत्रालयों और विभागों को सेक्शन अफसरों के स्तर तक के कर्मचारियों के निर्देशन का अधिकार दे दिया जाये। जब इन परिवर्तनों को लाने के बारे में निर्णय हो जायेगा तबही नियमों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा।

Export of Opium

3620. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of opium exported during 1960-61; and

(b) the export programme for 1961-62?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 596 tons valued at Rs. 4.49 crores approximately.

(b) 650 tons valued at Rs. 4·91 crores approximately.

Development Loan Fund

3621. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3496 on the 18th April, 1961 and state the result of negotiations held with the Development Loan Fund for obtaining a loan of 20 million dollars for the Industrial Finance Corporation.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Negotiations are still in progress.

Report of the Committee on Archival Legislation

3622. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1587 on the 18th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the report of the Committee

on the proposed archival legislation; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Report is under examination in consulation with other Ministries, State Governments and Administrations, leading public sector undertakings, etc. In the meantime, one of the recommendations of the Committee, namely, discontinuance of the Research Fellowships Scheme of the National Archives of India has been accepted and implemented. Another recommendation in regard to the amendment of the Antiquities Export Control Act of 1947 to prevent migration and unauthorised export of private archives has also been accepted.

Mineral Development of Madras

3623. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1590 on the 18th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the scheme submitted by the Madras Government for mineral development and setting up of a pig iron plant; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Madras Government had proposed to seek assistance from the United Nations Special Fund for investigations of mineral deposits and ground water resources in their State. On examination of the proposal it was found that the investigations proposed to be undertaken by the Government of Madras were within the normal functions of the Central Government organisations like the Geological Survey of India, the Indian Bureau of Mines and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, and these organisations were full-equipped to undertake the investigations. The Madras Government has been informed of the position.

As stated in my answer to the Starred Question No. 1590 on 18th April, 1961, preliminary investigations are still going on, in regard to the pig iron plant using the lignite of Neyveli, with a view to determine the suitability of the raw materials for the economic manufacture of pig iron. The latest report from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation shows that large scale raisings of lignite would commence towards the end of this year. Large scale commercial tests can be undertaken only thereafter.

Naming of New Government Organisations

3624. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3437 on the 18th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision to the new Government Organisations in Indian languages from the very beginning; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No; this question is, however, receiving their active consideration.

Urban Basic School in Delhi

3625. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 3441 on the 18th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether details in regard to setting up of an urban basic school in Delhi have been worked out; and

(b) if so, what they are?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The scheme for the setting up of an urban basic school in Delhi has not yet been finalised. The Delhi Administration however, propose to set up a school with classes I to V in the first instance and will provide for the teaching of the following crafts:

(1) Wood work, paper and card board work.

(2) Leather work

(3) Clay work

(4) Paper Machie

(5) Gardening

The school is proposed to be raised to a higher secondary standard in due course of time.

Borax Deposits

3626. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1581 on the 18th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposal for proper exploitation of Borax deposits found in Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The question of proper exploitation of borax deposit of Ladakh is engaging the attention of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Air Base at Chandigarh

3627. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3451 on the 18th April, 1961 and state further progress made in setting up air base at Chandigarh?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Chandigarh is now functioning as a regular Air Force Station. Action to provide the necessary works services is progressing.

Propagation of Hindi in Maharashtra

3628. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of help given by the Central Government to Maharashtra State for propagation of Hindi in the State during the year 1960-61; and

(b) how much amount has been allotted for the purpose during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) During 1960-61 the following grants were sanctioned:

(i) Rs. 45,804 for appointment of Hindi teachers in High and Higher Secondary schools in the State; and

(ii) Rs. 36,480 for starting four Hindi Teachers' Training Centres.

In addition, Central assistance was also given for the scheme "Propagation of Hindi", which was included in the State sector. The exact amount is not known as, according to the procedure in vogue, scheme-wise break-up is not worked out.

(b) The allocation of Central assistance is made on the basis of Annual Plans. For 1961-62, the allocations for schemes (i) and (ii) mentioned in part (a) will be made after the details have been furnished by the State Government. There is no scheme in the State sector of the 1961-62 Plan for the propogation of Hindi.

Mica Industry

3629. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps have been taken to develop the mica industry in Rajasthan during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred for that purpose during the above period?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a). None.

(b). Does not arise.

दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के बच्चों को रियायतें

३६३०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के बच्चों को उनकी शिक्षा के संबंध में कुछ रियायतें दी गई हैं :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन रियायतों में उन्हें अध्यापकों के पद पर नियुक्त करने के लिये प्राथमिकता देना भी शामिल है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) यह सुझाव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों का विकास

३६३१. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन नवसंगठित जिलों के विकास के लिये कितना रुपया तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में रखा गया है ;

(ख) इन में से कितना केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी और कितना राज्य सरकार ; और

(ग) वह रुपया मदवार किन-किन कामों में कितना-कितना खर्च होगा ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) २८ करोड़ रुपये ।

(ख) इस उद्व्यय (outlay) से निम्न प्रकार के अनपातों में आर्थिक सहायता दी जाएगी :—

(१) इस क्षेत्र के विकास पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा सामान्यतः खर्च की जाने वाली प्रत्याशित आठ करोड़ रुपये की राशि का उदव्यय । ५० प्रतिशत ऋण

(ii) शेष बीस करोड़ रुपये ७५ प्रतिशत अनुदान
२५ प्रतिशत ऋण

(ग) १९६१-६२ के लिए स्वीकृत आवंटन (allocation) का एक विवरण पत्र सदन पटल पर रखा जाता है । (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये नं० LT-3241/61) आगामी वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय प्रत्येक वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में किए जाएंगे ।

Welfare of Adivasis and Harijans

3632. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the non-official organisations which received money from the Central grants given to

Orissa in the Second Five Year Plan period for welfare of Adivasis and Harijans; and

(b) the amount given to each such organisation in 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Libray *See* No. LT-3242/61.]

Eastern Zonal Council

3633. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Zonal Council had considered the question of setting up of a Regional Medical College at Rourkela; and

(b) if so, what progress has been achieved so far in going ahead with this proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar). (a) and (b). It was stated in answer to question No. 3176 on the 4th September, 1961, in the Lok Sabha that the Manpower Committee had recommended that one Regional Medical College should be established in Orissa. In accordance with the decision of the Council in that behalf, the recommendation of the Committee was forwarded to the Government of India. The matter is under examination.

Gold in Andhra Pradesh

3634. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold deposits have been found in some places in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the total quantity so far explored;

(c) whether any scheme for detailed survey of the areas has been included in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The details of the area explored are as follows: 41.44 sq. kms. mapped on 1:15, 840 scale in the Bisanatham area, Chittoor district, and 11.7 sq.km on 1:7920 scale in the Ramagiri area, Anantapur district.

(c). Work in the Bisanatham area has already been completed by the Geological Survey of India and the area has not been found to be promising.

The Indian Bureau of Mines has been engaged in detailed investigation of the Ramagiri Gold belt since December, 1960 and work is being continued during the Tihrd Plan period.

(d). No separate financial provision is made for carrying out geological surveys in individual States, the expenditure incurred being met from the sanctioned grant of the Geological Survey of India/Indian Bureau of Mines for the country as a whole.

Iron Ore in Coimbatore District

3635. Shri Nanjappan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether iron ore deposits have been engaged in detailed investigation batore District, Madras State;

(b) whether any geological survey and tests have been made with regard to the quantity and quality of iron ore deposits available; and

(c) if so, the results of the tests?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a). Government have no such information.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Arrears in Andhra Pradesh High Court

3636. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in Andhra Pradesh High Court at present; and

(b) the steps that are being taken to dispose of these cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Commissioner for S.C. and S.T.

3637. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the memorandum of action taken on the several recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, in his reports for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60, has been laid on the Table of the Sabha;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement of the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in his Report for 1958-59 was laid on the Table of the House on the 24th April, 1961. A statement showing the action taken on the recommendations made in the Report for 1959-60 will be laid on the Table of the House when the Commissioner's Report for 1960-61, is placed before Parliament.

Commissioner for S.C. and S.T.

3638. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has submitted his Report for the year 1960-61;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The date for submission of the Commissioner's Annual Report to the President is the 30th September every year.

Rourkela Steel Plant

3639. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since considered the report of French experts for evaluation at Rourkela; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government have noted Hindustan Steel Limited's decision to accept the recommendations relating to the Production Planning and Industrial Engineering Departments, which in any case they were planning to set up independently themselves.

दिल्ली में तम्बुओं में स्कूल

३६४०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के उन स्कूलों के लिये, जो तम्बुओं में चलाये जा रहे हैं, भवन बनाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) कितने स्कूलों के लिये भवन बना दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) शेष स्कूलों के लिये कब तक भवन बनाये जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा०का०ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख) . दिल्ली प्रशासन नेजो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में ६५ स्कूल भवनों का निर्माण कराया जिन में से ५३ भवन उन स्कूलों के लिये थे जो तम्बुओं में चलाये जा रहे थे । इस समय दिल्ली प्रशासन के ३४ स्कूल ऐसे हैं जो अभी भी तम्बुओं में चल रहे हैं। इन में से १३ स्कल इसी वर्ष खोले गये हैं।

(ग) इन ३४ स्कूलों में से ६ के लिये भवन निर्माण किए जा रहे हैं; और ६ के लिये गैर सरकारी भवन प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं। आशा है कि शेष स्कूलों के लिये भवन निर्माण का कार्य इस वर्ष आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा यदि इन के लिये उपयुक्त भूमि मिल गई।

I.M.S. Officers

3641. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some medical officers who were given emergency commissions in the IMS during the last war period had to forego their seniority by two years when granted permanent commissions due to shortage of medical officers during the year 1955 and onwards;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in all other Armed Forces Services full pay commissioned service in the Indian Army counted in full for seniority of commission when they were granted permanent commissions under similar circumstances; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to give the former their due seniority?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). In order to avoid a serious situation arising at a future date in regard to the availability of AMC Officers of sufficient seniority to fill senior appointments and in order to adjust the cadre, it was decided in 1955 to bring all non-regular officers of the Army Medical Corps, including certain EC/IMS officers, before a Special Selection Board with a view to granting them Permanent Regular Commissions. They were not eligible for Permanent Regular Commission under the normal rules, and had been in fact rejected for PRCs on earlier occasions. Moreover, compared to E.C.Os. who had been selected for P.R.Cs. earlier, these officers had enjoyed the benefit of higher pay for a longer period in view of the more favourable rules of antedate for emergency Commissioned Officers. A two years cut was imposed with a view to adjusting their position in respect of seniority and pay *vis-a-vis* the officers who had already been selected and who were eligible in all respects under the normal rules for the grant of Permanent Regular Commission. It was considered inequitous to put them on par with the latter. The same principle has been followed subsequently also. The conditions of service of medical and non-medical officers are different and therefore, there can be no comparison between the two categories. However, non-medical emergency commissioned officers granted Permanent Regular Commission counted their previous full pay commissioned service for seniority but they had to lose service up to 8 months rendered before the age of 21 years, if any.

(c) No Sir, but a proposal for recognition of all full pay commission service for purposes of increment in pay alone is under consideration.

Adulterated Rum for Army Stores at Pathankot

3642. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a case of adulteration of rum meant for Army stores at Pathankot has been detected by the Army Security Service recently; and

(b) if so, the result of the investigations made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir. No such cases has come to our notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Case against the Person Arrested with Explosives

3643. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 1672 on the 21st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the case against a person arrested in Delhi with explosives on the 9th April, 1961 has been investigated; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The accused has since been convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Linguistic Minorities

3644. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 4206 on the 1st May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Governor of Orissa has been held to discuss an inter-State agreement on the treatment of linguistic minorities in the four States represented by them;

(b) if so, the nature of talks held; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Coal Famine in Punjab

3645. **Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is slack coal famine in Punjab and as a result of this the brick Kiln Industry has been paralysed; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for supply of slack coal in Punjab?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Government have received some reports about shortage of coal for brick burning in Punjab.

(b) The following measures have been taken to increase supplies of coal (including slack coal) to that State:

(i) The rail transport capacity for moving coal in the 'Above Moghalsarai' direction has been increased by about 200 wagons per day since July last.

(ii) Planned movement in block rakes and half rakes has been arranged for brick burning coal, domestic soft coke, and coal for small scale industries in consultation with the State Government.

(iii) Coal dumps have been set up at Chheherta (Amritsar) and Bhatinda and coal has started moving to these dumps.

All these measures have resulted in better supplies moving to Punjab. For example, the despatches of brick burning coal were 1563 wagons in July against 1042 wagons in June. A bulk allotment of 1675 wagons of brick burning coal has also been made for the month of August.

Extradition of Potdar of Dharamnagar Treasury from Pakistan

3646. **Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1664 on the 21st April, 1961 and state:

(a) the steps taken to get the Potdar of Dharamnagar Treasury, Tripura, involved in a case of defalcation and arrested in Pakistan, extradited to India; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under correspondence with the authorities in East Pakistan.

Fire near Rajghat in Delhi

3647. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made inquiry into the causes of fire near Rajghat which broke out on the 20th April, 1961; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) An inquiry was made by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) The investigation revealed that the fire was accidental.

Institutes of Management

3648. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for setting up of institutes of management like those established at Calcutta and Ahmedabad for the Third Five Year Plan period has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Only two Institutes of Management are proposed to be established at Calcutta and Ahmedabad, during the Third Plan period.

(b) Does not arise.

Indianisation of Foreign Oil Companies

3649. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1417 on the 10th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any foreign oil company in India has agreed to Indianise its staff;

(b) if so, the names of such companies; and

(c) the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the Government's policy of Indianisation, the foreign-owned conrolled oil companies have been gradually reducing their expatriate staff and increasing the number of Indian employees in the higher ranks. A detailed statement outlining the broad principles followed in the Indianisation of the staff in the foreign companies, including foreign oil companies, has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 7th September, 1960 by the Minister of Commerce and Industry in reply to an Unstarred Question No. 2261.

Smuggling between India and Pakistan

3650. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of silk into Pakistan and smuggling of pepper and cloves from Pakistan to India is on the increase;

(b) if so, the steps to check them; and

(c) the number of such smuggling cases detected from May to July, 1961?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) From the statistics of seizures it is found that there has been some increase in smuggling of silk from India to Pakistan and of pepper and cloves from Pakistan into India.

(b) Whenever such cases are detected the goods are confiscated and heavy penalties imposed on the offenders. In suitable cases, the offenders are prosecuted in a Court of Law. Preventive measures on the border have also been intensified.

(c) In respect of Silk—21
In respect of Pepper—9
In respect of Cloves—83.

Educational Administrators

3651. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to overcome the shortage of trained educational administrators in the country; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme for the establishment in India of Regional Centre (in collaboration with UNESCO) for the Training of Educational Administrators, Planners and Supervisors in Asia is under consideration.

Educational Administration has been introduced as a subject in several training colleges. Seminars on the subject are also organized to provide in service training.

Coal Council

3652. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation have considered the recommendation of the Coal Council made in September, 1959 that the Corporation should set up 10 new schools for the training of junior technical personnel;

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at; and

(c) the number of new schools likely to be opened during 1961-62?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Corporation is now running five mining training schools at Kargali, Giridih, Kurasia, Talcher and Bhurkunda for training junior technical personnel. These five schools, the intake strength of which has been almost doubled, would provide enough junior trained personnel for the requirements of the Corporation for the first three years of the Third Plan. The Corporation, therefore, does not propose to increase the number of its schools at present. The position will be reviewed towards the end of the second year of the Third Plan.

Daribo-Khetri Copper

3653. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans for mining copper ore at Daribo and Khetri have been finalised;

(b) what is the estimated output at the end of 31st March, 1962; and

(c) whether physical target for the ore during the Third Five Year plan has been fixed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The exploitation of copper deposits at Daribo and Khetri has been entrusted to the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited. As regards Daribo, the Indian Bureau of Mines is still continuing exploratory mining and it is envisaged that production from this area will commence by the time the smelter and refinery at Khetri go ininto production. As regards Khetri, the Corporation has appointed M|s. Western Knapp Engineering company of U.S.A. as Consultants. The project report is expected to be submitted by the end of 1961 and the initial operations for production of electrolytic copper is expected to commence by the middle of 1964. The output from both the Daribo and Khetri mines is estimated to be 11,500 tons of electrolytic copper per annum.

(c) No, Sir. The physical target for the ore will be fixed only after the Project Report to be submitted by the Consultants has been examined in detail.

सीमावर्ती जिले

३६५४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २८ मार्च, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११६३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तरी सीमान्त क्षेत्र में जिन छः नये जिलों की स्थापना की गई थी, उन में से प्रत्येक में विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वित करने में ३१ मार्च, १९६१ तक क्या प्रगति हुई थी ;

(ख) उन जिलों के लिये जो धन स्वीकृत किया गया था, उन में से कितने रुपये उक्त तिथि तक वास्तव में व्यय हो पाये थे ;

(ग) सन् १९६१–६२ के वर्तमान चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में उन में से प्रत्येक जिले के लिये किस प्रकार का विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम स्वीकार किया गया है और उस के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिये कितनी धन-राशियां निश्चित की गई हैं; और

(घ) उस कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने में इस वर्ष कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख) . चार विवरण पत्र सदन पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। **देखिये** नं० LT-3243/61]

(ग) और (घ) १९६१–६२ में उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखंड डिवीजन में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत नई योजनाओं का एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है। पंजाब, व काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश के संबंध में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है।

छावनी बोर्ड

३६५५. श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री २० दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०७४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लैंसडाउन, लंढौर, नैनीताल, अल्मोड़ा, रानीखेत, देहरादून, चकरौता और क्लीमेंट टाउन के छावनी बोर्डों को वर्ष १९६०–६१ के लिये जो अनुदान दिये गये थे उन का कहां तक और किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया; और

(ख) प्रत्येक उक्त छावनी बोर्ड को १९६१–६२ के लिये किन-किन विकास कार्यों के लिये कितने कितने अनुदान की स्वीकृति दी गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): (क) तथा (ख) एक विवरण सदन पटल पर रखा जाता है। **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ४ अनुबन्ध संख्या ७०]**

Foreign Exchange Regulations

3656. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state;

(a) whether any persons were prosecuted for violating the Foreign Exchange Regulations during the year 1960-61;

(b) if so, the number of persons prosecuted; and

(c) the number of those against whom cases were dropped?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Complaints have been filed against 200 persons in courts of law for violating foreign exchange regulations during the period from 1st April 1960 to 31st March 1961.

Judges in Kerala High Court

3657. Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that there are not sufficient number of Judges in the Kerala High Court;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Judges for the High Court; and

(c) what is the present position of arrears of pending cases in the Kerala High Court?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 15573 civil cases and 616 criminal cases were pending on the 1st July 1961.

Russian Botanists

3658. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research**

and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Russian bontanists headed by Dr. Petrlpin recently visited and toured India;

(b) whether they have submitted any report about growing fur trees in India for use as raw material for the manufacture of newsprint and other matters;

(c) if so, the details of the report; and

(d) the nature of action taken in regard to its recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir. A team of 6 Russian Botanists headed by one Prof. N. A. Avrorin recently toured India. Dr. Petrlpin was not in the team.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Imphal Town

3659. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding arbitrary settlement of land in the Bazar area of Imphal town in Manipur and within the Imphal Municipality;

(b) whether plots have been allotted to individuals without consulting the Imphal Municipal Board as required by a resolution of the Board and approved by Chief Commissioner, and

(c) whether Government propose to examine afresh these cases of settlement in the light of the normal practices followed by the Municipality and Board and normal rules of settlement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Some representations have been received against recent allotment of land in Imphal.

(b) and (c). The complaints are being examined.

Scholarships in Stenography for Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh

3660. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no one receiving Scholarships in stenography for Scheduled Castes in Andhra under Centrally sponsored schemes has qualified in stenograpny;

(b) what is the review of the results of technical examinations conducted by the Director of Technical Education, Andhra Pradesh and whether this was forwarded to Central Government; and

(c) whether scholarships are being enjoyed by those who are not normally eligible for these stenographic scholarships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Smugglers

3661. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: / Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian smugglers captured and/or shot dead by Pakistani Border Police and Pakistani smugglers captured and/or shot dead by Indian Border Police during 1st January to 30th June, 1961 as compared to the figures for the corresponding period during 1960; and

(b) the nature of smuggled good seized from them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 71].

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय और बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय

३६६२. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय और बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय दोनों के नाम साम्प्रदायिक हैं;

(ख) क्या इन के नामों में परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विषय विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Department of Insurance, Simla

3663. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Insurance in Simla has been left with very little work ever since the nationalisation of the life insurance business;

(b) whether Government are contemplating this Department; and

(c) if so, on what lines?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Issue of Special National Savings Certificates

3664. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special National Savings Certificates have been issued with a view to finance the Gandak Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No special certificates have been issued but certificates sold in the area are overmarked 'Gandak Project' at the option of the purchaser.

Investment of U.S. Private Capital

3665. { Shri Bahadur Singh: Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the private capital to be invested by the American bankers and Industrialists in the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether any negotiations were held last year in New York between the Finance Minister of India and the U. S. Bankers and Industrialists in this connection?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) It is not possible to give an estimate of the private capital to be invested by the American bankers and industrialists in the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan, as this will depend upon various considerations to be taken into account both by the private parties in India and he would be collaborating American bankers and industrialists, the nature of the projects in which such collaboration is negotiated, the priority of those projects in the context of the Third Plan. Each case of foreign collaboration has to obtain approval of the Government.

(b) No, Sir. The Finance Minister's main object in meeting bankers, industrialists and businessmen was to appraise them of the progress that was achieved through the First and Second Plans and the objectives that were set in the Third Plan and to give them a first hand idea of the economic potentialities of the country.

मंत्रियों की विदेश यात्रा

३६६६: **श्री खुशवक्त राय :**
श्री कुन्हन :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक-सभा के गत सत्रावसान के बाद से ७ अगस्त, १९६१ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने मंत्री विदेश गये;

(ख) वे किन किन देशों में गये और किस-किस कार्य से; और

(ग) प्रत्येक यात्रा पर पृथक पृथक कितना व्यय हुआ ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी :

उत्तर प्रदेश-तिब्बत सीमावर्ती सड़क

३६६७. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तिब्बत उत्तर प्रदेश सीमाओं पर सड़क का निर्माण उत्तर प्रदेश के लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या उक्त विभाग के पास इन सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये आवश्यक सारी सामग्री है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन को जुटाने के लिय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विशेषतया प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से क्या सहायता दी जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) कुछ सड़कें, सीमा-सड़क-विकास आयोग की देख रेख में, राज्य सरकार के लोक-कर्म विभाग द्वारा बनाई जा रही हैं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). जहां भी विशिष्ट साजसामान की आवश्यकता पड़े और मशीनें और सामान सहज प्राप्य नहीं होता आयोग द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है ।

भारतीयों को प्रशिक्षित करन के लिये रूसी विमान चालक

३६६८. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत द्वारा रूस से प्राप्त किये गये विमानों को चलाना सिखाने के लिये कितने रूसी विमान चालक आये थे;

(ख) वे भारत में कब से कब तक रहे;

(ग) उन्हों ने किन-किन स्थानों पर उड़ानें कीं; और

(घ) उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) छः ।

(ख) वह भारत में ४३ दिन से लेकर १०५ दिनों की विभिन्न अवधियों के लिये रहे ।

(ग) चण्डीगढ़ पठानकोट, श्रीनगर, लेह, चुशूल, थोयसे, बम्बई, अहमदाबाद, जोधपुर और दिल्ली ।

(घ) लगभग ३८००० रुपये ।

Aid to Juvenile and Adult Probationers of Delhi

3669. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the social welfare directorate of the Delhi Administration has considered the proposal to render material assistance to juvenile and adult probationers for their economic rehabilitation; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A suitable provision regarding the grant of assistance to probationers has been included in the Delhi Probation of Offenders' Rules, 1960. This rule reads as follows:

"Rule 20, Rehabilitation and After-care of probationer:

(1) The probation Officer shall assist the probationer's rehabilitation in society, so that he is not forced to revert to crime. For this purpose, the probation officer shall endeavour to secure for the probationer—

(a) training facilities

(b) employment opportunities,

(c) any necessary financial aid. and

(d) contacts and associations with normal individuals and congenial organisations like Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, Youth Organisations and Community Projects."

Researches in Sanskrit

3670. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for grant of scholarships for carrying out researches in Sanskrit; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Thirty-five, Sir.

(b) These are under consideration. The last date for the receipt of applications was the 31st August, 1961.

केंद्रीय सचिवालय सेवा योजना

३६७१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लर्क सेवा योजना में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को पदालीहीन पदों पर नियुक्त करने पर वह वेतन नहीं दिया जाता जो कि बाहर से चुने गये उम्मीदवारों को दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख) वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लेरिकल सेवा के सदस्यों को जब पदालीहीन (Ex-cadre) पदों पर डिपुटेशन पर भेजा जाता है तो साधारणतः वे अपने ग्रेड का वेतन और उस का २० प्रतिशत या पदालीहीन पद का वेतन जो भी उन के अनुकूल हो, पाने के अधिकारी होते हैं ।

रिवर्ट किये गये सेक्शन अफसर और हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

३६७२. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने सभी मंत्रालयों को यह ज्ञापन भेजा है कि रिवर्ट किये गये सेक्शन अफसरों को पदालीहीन पदों के लिये प्राथमिकता दी जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस विषय की हिदायतें देने का विचार है कि पदालीहीन पदों पर नियुक्ति करते समय रिवर्ट किये गये उन हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये जिन के वेतन आदि में भारी कमी हो गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां, लेकिन यह अनुदेश केवल उन रिवर्ट हुये सेक्सन अफसरों पर ही लागू होता जिसकी अनुमोदित सेवा (approved service) रिवर्शन की तारीख पर २ वर्ष या अधिक थी ।

(ख) यह जरूरी नहीं समझा जाता क्योंकि ऐसे हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों की संख्या बहुत थोड़ी है जो उपर्युक्त पदावलीहीन पदों पर नियुक्त नहीं हुये हैं या जिनको रेगुलर लाईन में उन्नति नहीं मिली है और उनका केस उन रिवर्ट हुये सेक्शन अफसरों के समान भी नहीं हैं जो कि अपने पदोन्नति की सीधी लाईन में "ऊंचे" पदों पर नियुक्त थे ।

पुनर्बीमा कम्पनी की स्थापना

३६७३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक बीमा विशेषज्ञ श्री कुक को भारत में एक पुनर्बीमा कम्पनी की स्थापना करने के लिये यहां बुलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) श्री कुक जीवन बीमा निगम (लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन) की सहायक कम्पनी-भारतीय गारण्टी और साधारण बीमा कम्पनी (इंडिय न गारण्टी ऐण्ड जेनरल इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी) को उसके दैनिक प्रबन्ध-कार्य के सम्बन्ध में सलाह देते हैं । सरकार से किसी तरह की सिफारिश करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

प्रविधिक अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां

३६७४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रविधिक अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत १९६० से अब तक ३५०-२५-४०० रुपये की छात्रवृत्तियां किन-किन विषयों के लिये दी गई; और

(ख) छात्रवृत्तियां पाने वालों की संख्या क्या है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) और (ख)—वर्ष १९६० की जानकारी नीचे दी जा रही है :—

विषय	दी गई फेलोशिपें	ली गई फेलोशिपें
(१)	(२)	(३)
१. सिविल इंजीनियरी	५२	४७
२. मेकनीकल इंजीनियरी	२८	२३
३. बिजली इंजीनियरी	१७	११
४. टेली-कम्युनिकेशन इंजीनियरी	४	५ बिजली इंजीनियरी के एक उम्मीदवार की फेलोशिप बाद में टेली-कम्युनिकेशन इंजीनियरी में बदल दी गई थी ।
५. मेटलर्जी	६	—
६. रसायन इंजीनियरी	३	३
७. आर्कीटेक्चर	१	—
कुल जोड़	१११	८९

१९६१ में अब तक इन सभी विषयों में फेलोशिपें देने के लिये ९३ लोग चुने गये हैं । १२ और उम्मीदवार चुनने का इरादा है ।

अस्थायी } सरकारी } पद

३६७५. **{श्री म० ला० द्विवदी :**
श्री क० भे० मालवीय :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दूसरे वेतन आयोग की उस सिफारिश पर अमल शुरू कर दिया है जिसके अनुसार अस्थायी पदों में से ८० प्रतिशत को स्थायी बनाया जाना है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लैरिकल सर्विस योजना के प्रथम ग्रेड में कितने कर्मचारी हैं; और

(ग) उपरोक्त व्यक्तियों में से कितने व्यक्ति दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार स्थायी घोषित किये जायेंगे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश को ध्यान में रख कर २४ मार्च, १९६० को इस विषय पर वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं । इन अनुदेशों के अनुसार मंत्रालय।विभाग स्थायी पदों की आवश्यकताओं की जांच स्वतंत्र ही कर सकते हैं । और वे ८०% अस्थाई पदों को जो कि लगातार कम से कम पिछले तीन वर्षों से चालू हैं और जिनके आगे भी स्थायी रूप से रहने की आवश्यकता है वित्त मंत्रालय की अनुमति से स्थायी बनाये जा सकते हैं । केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लेरिकल सेवा के ग्रेड १ की अधिकृत स्थायी स्ट्रेंग्थ की वार्षिक जांच होती है और प्रत्येक वर्ष की पहली मई से यह निश्चित की जाती है । सी० एस० सी० एस० के ग्रेड I की १-५-६० से अधिकृत स्थायी स्ट्रेंथ निश्चित करते समय उपर्युक्त अनुदेशों को ध्यान में रखा गया था । १-५-६१ को स्ट्रेन्थ निश्चित करते समय उन अनुदेशों का पालन किया जायेगा ।

(ख) अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क के पदों पर ओफिसियेट कर रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या २३५१ है, इनमें से २३२६ पहले से ही लोअर डीवीजन क्लर्कों (केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लेरिकल सेवा के ग्रेड II के) के पदों पर स्थायी हैं और अपर डिवीजन (केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लरिकल सेवा का ग्रे I) के पद पर अपनी बारी से स्थायी होने के पात्र हैं बाकी के २५ अस्थायी अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क उस ग्रेड में स्थाई होने के पात्र नहीं हैं ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लेरिकल सेवा के ग्रेड I की अधिकृत स्थायी स्ट्रेंथ की आगे होने वाली जांच के फलस्वरूप जो पदों की संख्या उपलब्ध होगी उस पर ही यह निर्भर करता है ।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लैरिकल सेवा

३६७६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लैरिकल सेवा योजना के प्रथम ग्रेड और द्वितीय ग्रेड के कर्मचारियों के लिये सरकार ने यह नीति निश्चित की है कि उनकी तरक्की कुछ तो वरिष्ठता के आधार पर होगी और कुछ प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं द्वारा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त निर्णय के अनुसार पिछले बारह महीनों में कितने लोगों को तरक्की देकर असिस्टेंट के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया ; और

(ग) असिस्टेंटों की आर० टी० ई० परीक्षा कब तक होने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) यह संकेत शायद केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के असिस्टेंट ग्रेड की तरक्की के बारे में है । इस सम्बन्ध में आज कल जो नीति प्रयोग में है उस के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लैरिकल सेवा के क्लैरिकल ग्रेड १ में स्थायी क्लर्कों की असिस्टेन्ट ग्रेड में तरक्की ज्येष्ठता के आधार पर होती है

बशर्ते कि अयोग्यता के कारण कोई अस्वीकृत न हुआ हो ।

(ख) पिछले १२ महीनों में उपरोक्त रीति से असिस्टेंटों के पद पर नियुक्त किये गये ग्रेड I के स्थायी क्लर्कों की संख्या १८२ है ।

(ग) इस समय असिस्टेंट ग्रेड के लिये और आर० टी० ई० की परीक्षा करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Banaras Hindu University

3677. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the rules of residence in the Banaras Hindu University hostels and lodges it is not permissible to take non-vegetarian meals;

(b) whether these rules govern the hostels in the University campus only or apply to lodges and residences outside also;

(c) whether the sentiments, requirements and dietary habits of non-vegetarian students have been taken into account while laying down these rules; and

(d) whether there are such rules about diets and habits in any other University of All India character?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The rules of Hostels of the Banaras Hindu University, framed by its founder, late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and applicable to both the hostels situated within the University campus as well as approved lodges outside, *inter-alia* contain a provision to the effect that non-vegetarian food will not be allowed to be brought within the hostel area or lodge premises. In view of the sentiments of the founder, the University does not encourage non-vegetarian messes but there is no bar against such messes and permission is always accorded for the provision of the same in the hostels; only care is taken that the sentiments of vegetarian boarders are respected. At present non-vegetarian messes are being run in almost all the hostels of the University.

(d) No, Sir.

Oil Prospects in U.P.

3678. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1484 on the 13th April, 1961 and state the up-to-date progress since made in connection with the work of prospecting of oil in the foot-hill regions of the Himalayas in Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Geological mapping of almost entire Siwalik foot-hills belt has been completed. Two large anticlinal structures have been found namely:

(i) Mohand Anticline in Dehradun and Saharanpur districts; and

(ii) Kalagarh-Powalgarh Anticline in Nainital district.

Deep drilling on these structures however, is not proposed at present.

Arrest of Chinese and Pakistanis without Passports

3679. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodekar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chinese and Pakistani Nationals, without any passport or with forged passports, who

were arrested in India during the period 1st April to 31st August, 1961; and

(b) the action taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is available.

बल साहित्य की रचना

३६८०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **शिक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में बाल साहित्य की रचना के लिये जो कार्यक्रम निश्चित किया गया है उसकी संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा क्या है ? और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बाल साहित्य की रचना का जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था वह पूरा नहीं हो पाया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का०ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) बाल साहित्य तैयार करने के कार्यक्रम की संक्षिप्त रूप रेखा, जिसे तृतीय पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है :

१. बाल पुस्तकों के लिये राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता

इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में, हिन्दी, सिंधी और उर्दू में भी, प्रत्येक वर्ष बाल पुस्तकों की एक पुरस्कार प्रतियोग्यता आयोजित की जाती है । पुरस्कार प्रदान करने के अतिरिक्त, स्कूल पुस्तकालयों, शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं और बाल केन्द्रों आदि को वितरित करने के लिए प्रत्येक पुरस्कृत पुस्तक की अधिकतम २,००० प्रतियों की खरीद की भी व्यवस्था है ।

२. साहित्य रचनालय

बाल साहित्य तैयार करने की प्रणाली (तकनीक) में लेखकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक वर्ष छः साहित्य रचनालय आयोजित करने का विचार है । प्रत्येक रचनालय बल एक भाषा में पुस्तकें तैयार करने से संबंध में रखना है और इस की अवधि छः सप्ताह है ।

३. प्रमुख भारतीय भाषाओं में बच्चों के लिये चित्र-पुस्तकें तैयार करना

इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में बच्चों के लिए सस्ती चित्र-पुस्तकें तैयार करने का सुझाव है । ऐसा विचार है कि पुस्तक इस प्रकार से तैयार की जाए कि उसका चित्रात्मक भाग अधिक मात्रा में छापा जा सके —५०,००० से १ लाख प्रतियों तक — और तब प्रत्येक भाषा की पुस्तक की सामग्री अलग अलग संख्या में छापी जा सके । इस प्रकार बच्चों को ये पुस्तकें सस्ती उपलब्ध हो सकेंगी ।

४. राष्ट्रीय भावनात्मक एकता के विषय पर बच्चों और अध्यापकों के लिये पुस्तकें तैयार करना

इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय भावात्मक एकता के विषय पर बच्चों और अध्यापकों के प्रयोग के लिए हिन्दी तथा अन्य आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं में पुस्तकें तैयार की जाएंगी ।

(ख) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की अवधि में कार्यान्वित किए गए बाल साहित्य तैयार करने के किसी कार्यक्रम के लिए जो पुस्तकों की संख्या अथवा साहित्यक सामग्री का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया था ।

पब्लिक स्कूलों में राष्ट्रीय सेनाछात्र दल

३६८१. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **शिक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पबलिक स्कूलों के राष्ट्रीय सेनाछात्र दल का खर्च सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों

द्वारा वहन किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार यह खर्च करती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर हर साल कितना रुपया व्यय होता है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) लगभग ६०,००० रुपये प्रति वर्ष ।

अध्यापकों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

३६८२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अध्यापकों को राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार देने की योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य को १९६०-६१ के अन्तर्गत किस प्रकार के पुरस्कार दिये गये ; और

(ख) इन पुरस्कारों के लिये अध्यापकों का चुनाव किस प्रकार किया जाता है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का०ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार के लिए चुने गये ७१ अध्यापकों में से प्रत्येक को एक प्रमाण पत्र और ५०० रुपए का नकद अनुदान दिया गया । इन पुरस्कारों को प्राप्त करने के पात्र वे सेवाकालीन अध्यापक हैं जिन्होंने किसी प्राथमिक, मिडिल, हाई तथा उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूल में कम से कम २० वर्ष तक मान्यता प्राप्त शिक्षक की हैसियत से सेवा की है । पुरस्कारों के लिए आवेदन-पत्र राज्य सरकारों तथा संघीय क्षेत्रों के शिक्षा विभागों के जरिये निर्धारित फार्म पर आमंत्रित किये जाते हैं। प्रारंभिक चुनाव राज्य-स्तर पर किया जाता है और अन्तिम चुनाव केन्द्रीय चुनाव समिति द्वारा किया जाता है जो कि राज्य सरकारों तथा संघीय क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सिफारिशों के आधार पर शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष बनाई जाती है । चुनाव करते समय निम्न बातों का ध्यान रखा जाता है :—शिक्षक की स्थानीय समाज में प्रतिष्ठा ; उसकी शैक्षणिक कार्यक्षमता तथा शिक्षा में सुधार की उसकी इच्छा ; उसकी बच्चों में वास्तविक दिलचस्पी और उन के लिए स्नेह; तथा स्थानीय समाज के सामूहिक जीवन में उसका अंशदान ।

केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रणा बोर्ड

३६८३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रणा बोर्ड की कितनी बैठकें हुई ; और

(ख) उन बैठकों में बोर्ड द्वारा किये गये निर्णयों को अब तक किस हद तक लागू किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) एक ।

(ख) बोर्ड की सिफारिशें कहां तक लागू की गई हैं इसके संबंध में संबंधित प्राधिकारियों से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने ही यथा संभव लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Singareni Collieries

3684. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government proposes to have the controlling interest in the management of the Singareni Collieries' Premier Coal Mine Company; and

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken in this regard?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The future pattern of assistance by the Central Government to the

Singareni Collieries Company and, as a consequence thereof, the extent of the Centre's interest in the direction of its affairs are presently under consideration. The main objective, however, is to ensure that the Colliery Company goes ahead with its development programme.

Delhi Police

3685. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reorganise and strengthen the Delhi police; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken in the matter so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid for Students' Tour to Bihar Institute

3686. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutes in Bihar which were given financial aid for conducting students' tours, with amounts to each during years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) the details of the tours conducted with names of places visited with the aid given?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3240.]

ब्रिटिश अफसरों को पेंशन

३६८७. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन के उन लोगों को जो ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान भारत में विभिन्न पदों पर काम करते थे पेंशन के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि दी जाती है ; और

(ख) इन पेंशनरों की संख्या क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). पहली अप्रल १९५५ से स्टर्लिंग पेंशनों का दायित्व इकमुश्त रकम (लम्पसम) के बदले ब्रिटेन की सरकार को सौंप दिया गया था । इसलिये भारत सरकार द्वारा इस समय दी जाने वाली ऐसी पेंशनों की संख्या और रकम बहुत ही कम होगी ।

Iron Ore

3688. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a phased programme for expanding iron ore industry under the Third Five Year Plan has been worked out;

(b) if so, what is the present availability of the ore and how far it will be increased under the programme; and

(c) what is the cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The production of iron ore reached the level of 10·59 million tonnes in 1960 and the aim is to increase the capacity to a level of 32 million tons by the end of the Third Plan period, to enable at least 10 million tons to be exported after meeting the increased needs of the steel industry. Apart from existing mines, the Kiriburu project is being developed at an estimated cost of Rs. 9·06 crores to enable export of 2 million tons to Japan from this source from 1964 till this export source is replaced by Bailadilla; from that time, this source will feed the steel plants including Bokaro for which purpose, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 crores, it will be further expanded. The Bailadilla project, estimated to cost Rs. 17 crores, is expected to start exporting to Japan in

1966, its output being ultimately raised to 6 million tons. In addition, the captive mines attached to the Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants will also be expanded in keeping with the expansion of the steel plants, and the cost of mines expansion has therefore been included in the over-all estimated cost of expanding the steel plants. In the State Sector, the Orissa Plan and the Mysore Plan also include provision for development of the Sukinda and the Bellary Hospet deposits respectively for export. The details of the phasing and cost of this entire development in view, including the private sector mines, have not been worked out.

Cultivation of Geranium

3689. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Essential Oils Reseach Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research carried out a study into the potentialities for the cultivation of geranium;

(b) if so, what were the results of the study;

(c) whether there is a scheme for the promotion of cultivation of this plant, and exports of the product, under the Third Plan; and

(d) if so, what are the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study indicated that the following factors govern the cultivation of this plant:—

1. Elevation of 5000 to 8000 feet.
2. Selection of propagation material and provision of shade and proper manuring at the nursery.
3. Plantation in the month of May in shallow trenches in rows 4 feet apart, distance between plants being one foot.
4. Regular irrigation.

(c) and (d). It is understood that the Madras Government has a scheme for cultivation of this plant. The details will be obtained and placed on the Table of the House.

Credit from Czechoslovakia

3690. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how much credit is expected from Czechoslovakia under the Third Plan;

(b) if so, whether an agreement has been entered into with that country; and

(c) what are the terms of the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). So far the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic has extended a credit of Rs. 23:1 crores for which an agreement was signed on the 24th November, 1959. This credit will be used for (i) 3rd stage of the Foundry Forge Plant, (ii) Heavy Machine Tools Building Plant, and (iii) Heavy Electrical Plant (including High Pressure Boiler Plant). The credit which bears interest of 2½% per annum is repayable in eight equal yearly instalments, the first instalment falling due one year after the completion of deliveries for each project.

Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics

3691. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the names of engineering colleges and polytechnics started during 1961-62 so far with their locations?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):

Engineering Colleges

1. Motilal Nehru College of Engineering and Technology, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh).

2. College of Engineering and Technology, New Delhi.

3. Sardar Vallabhbhai College of Engineering and Technology, Surat (Gujarat).

4. Jalpaiguri Engineering College, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.

5. Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode, Kerala.

6. Engineering College, Rourkela.

Polytechnics

1. Nowgong Polytechnic, Nowgong, Assam.

2. Malda Polytechnic, Malda, West Bengal.

3. Govind Ballabh Pant Polytechnic, Okhla, Delhi.

4. Jhajjar Polytechnic, Jhajjar, Punjab.

5. Government Polytechnic, Kolhapur.

6. Government Polytechnic, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra.

7. Government Polytechnic, Khamgaon, Buldana Distt., Maharashtra.

8. Shri Krishanlal Jhaveri Polytechnic Institute, Broach, Gujarat.

9. Government Polytechnic, Perinthalmanna, Kerala.

10. Government Polytechnic, Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh.

Jamuna Bazar Leper Colony

3692. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of the previous leper colony in Jamuna Bazar, Delhi have been shifted to a new colony in Shahdara;

(b) if so, how many families have been shifted; and

(c) what cost has been involved in the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) 171 families.

(c) Rs. 12,330.

Problems of Calcutta City

3693. { Shri Muhammed Elias: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Miinster of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank experts and U.N. experts have studied the problems of Calcutta City;

(b) whether they have submitted any report and plan for the development of Calcutta City; and

(c) if so, the details of the report and plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). A Consultant Team of the World Health Organisation of the United Nations reviewed in 1959 the environmental sanitary conditions in the Greater Calcutta Area. This Team submitted a report to the Government of India in February, 1960. The Team observed that the following facilities needed improvement in the Greater Calcutta Area:

> Environmental sanitary situation, provision of filtered or otherwise safe drinking water, removal of human waste, removal of storm water and destruction of fly-breeding.

The Team suggested certain interim and long-term measures including the constitution of a Metropolitan Water and Sewage Board for this purpose.

Profits by foreign Refinaries

3694. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri Tangamani: Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the amount

of gross profits and of net profits (to be shown separately) made by foreign refineries and oil storage and distribution companies in India during 1960?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A statement showing the Gross and Net Profits after provision for taxation on the basis of the information furnished by the Oil Companies in question for the year 1960 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 72]

Youth Forum in Moscow

3695. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any youth organisation was invited to attend Youth Forum in Moscow;

(b) if so, whether the invitations were extended through External Affairs Ministry;

(c) whether any organisation was allowed to send delegates; and

(d) if so, how many and what was the foreign exchange involved in the trip of the delegates?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Six Youth orgnisations were invited to the Youth Forum in Moscow. Government accorded permission to all of them to send delegates. Three delegates from the All-India Youth Federation, four from the All-India Students' Federation and one from the Bharat Yuvak Samaj availed of passport facilities. Foreign exchange involved is nil.

Lahaul

3696. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kutch which is grown in the scheduled areas of Lahaul is not allowed to pass from Kulu through Himachal Pradesh territory and restrictions are put on its transport when taken by the traders from Kulu to Punjab;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Punjab Government does not consider it a forest produce while the Himachal Pradesh Administration considers it as such; and

(c) whether Government propose to harmonise the rules of the two territories so that the harassment to the traders and transporters may be saved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a), (b) and (c). The position is being ascertained and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Arrest of Pakistanis

3697. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Pakistanis have been arrested for crossing the Eastern Pakistan border without legal permission from January, 1960 to June, 1961; and

(b) if so, how many?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) 11,477.

Hindi Speaking People in India

3698. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any preliminary statistics are available as to the percentage of the Hindi speaking people in India according to the last census; and

(b) if so, what is the percentage?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The information will be available by 1963 when the enumeration schedules are expected to be finalised.

Army Pension Rules

3699. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the J.C.Os. and O.Rs. of the old Jammu and Kashmir Army have been deprived of the benefits accruing to their counterparts in the Indian Army under the Indian Army Pension Rules;

(b) whether disparity existed in the pension scales of old Jammu and Kashmir Army pensioners and the Indian Army pensioners during the period 1947 to 1958; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove this disparity?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). Prior to the integration of the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces with the Indian Army in 1957, JCOs/ORs of the States Forces were governed by terms and conditions of service laid down by the State Government, as supplemented by special orders issued by the Government of India from time to time. These special orders took into account the fact that the J. & K. State Forces were employed under the operational command of the Indian Army, and that the entire control over the State Forces vested in the Government of India from the 1st September, 1949. As a result of these orders, the rates of service, disability and family pensionary awards, admissible under the State Rules, were *liberalised* in successive stages; they were not made *identical in all respects* with the corresponding Indian Army rates. These orders were issued after careful consideration of all the relevant factors, including the possibility of repercussions elsewhere of the treatment given to personnel of the J. & K. State Forces. Government do not consider that any review and revision of these orders, at this stage, is called for.

Aid to Theatre Organisations in Orissa

3700. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to theatre organisations in Orissa during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) if so, to whom and how much?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Gorkhas in Indian Army

3701. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gorkhas serving in the Indian Army;

(b) the number of those recruited in the year 1960; and

(c) the number recruited or proposed to be recruited during 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). It is not in public interest to disclose the information.

Railway Wheelsets

3702. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a new plant for manufacture of Railway wheelsets;

(b) if so, when the work of setting up the plant will commence;

(c) by what time production is expected; and

(d) whether complete wheelsets will be manufactured or some of their parts will be imported?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). The only proposal under consideration of Government is the wheel

and axle plant which is an integral part of the Durgapur Steel Works. The initial capacity of the plant will be 45,000 wheelsets per year, capable of expansion to 75,000. No parts are likely to be imported. The production of axles in the first stage is expected to begin by October 1961 and complete wheelsets by March 1962.

Indian Military Training Advisory Group in Nepal

3703. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the specific work so far done by the Indian Military Training Advisory Group in Kathmandu, Nepal?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The Group, as its name signifies, advises and trains the Nepalese Army. It has been carrying out its task satisfactorily.

Punjab Border Defence Expenses

3704. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present the entire border expenses are being borne by the Punjab State Government;

(b) if so, whether the Punjab Government have approached the Union Government to bear the border defence expenses in its entirety; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The question is not clear. If by "Border Expenses" the expenditure on the troops is meant, it is borne by the Government of India. If it refers to the expenditure on Policing of the border, it is borne by the State Government.

(b) and (c). No. But the Government of Punjab have recently requested for assistance for improving the efficiency of their Border police. The matter is under examination.

Visit of Attorney-General to U.S.S.R.

3705. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Attorney-General of India has visited Soviet Union to study Soviet Legal System;

(b) if so, whether he has submitted any report of his impressions to Government; and

(c) if so, the main features of the report?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) On the invitation of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union, the Attorney-General for India and his wife visited the Soviet Union for getting acquainted with the Soviet system of legal proceedings and life of the Soviet people.

(b) and (c). Since the visit of the Attorney-General was not sponsored by the Government of India, the question of submitting any report to the Government does not arise.

Plane owned by Hindustan Steel Ltd.

3706. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in 1960-61 so far for the repair and maintenance of the plane owned by Hindustan Steel Ltd.; and

(b) for what purpose the Hindustan Steel Ltd. is making use of this plane?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Rs. 3,35,190.

(b) As none of the steel plants are linked by the commercial airlines either between themselves or with the Headquarters of the Company, the Aircraft is intended primarily for the use of the Company's officials in the execution of their essential duties.

Manufacture of Coins

3707. { Shri S. C. Samanta: / Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 1823 on the 1st May, 1961 and state:

(a) how many officers of Mints were sent abroad to study the different aspects connected with the manufacture of coins;

(b) whether they have come back and submitted their recommendations; and

(c) when decision in the matter of using cheap metals for use in the coins is likely to be taken up?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Two officers of the mint have recently gone abroad for training in production management and industrial engineering.

(b) The officers are expected to come back in February 1962. Their training is intended to be useful for their future work in the mints and no formal recommendations on the manufacture of coins as such are expected from them.

(c) The matter is still under investigation.

अवैध अफीम

३७८ श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डिब्रूगढ़ के १५ मिलडर नढुआ चाय बागान में २ लाख रुपये की अवैध अफीम गड़ी हुई मिली ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : जी नहीं। डिब्रूगढ़ के नढुआ चाय बागान के ५ नम्बर वाले खण्ड (सेक्शन) में चाय की झाड़ियों के नीचे छिपायी हुई ३१.७ किलोग्राम अफीम पकड़ी गई थी। इस के अलावा इस चाय बागान के दूसरे लोगों के पास से भी २६.६ किलोग्राम अफीम बरामद की गयी। अनुमान है कि कुल ७०,००० रुपये की अफीम पकड़ी गयी।

Opening of State Bank Branches

3709. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal that the State Bank of India should open more branches in India during the next 5 years is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The State Bank of India has accepted the recommendation made by a Sub-Committee set up by it that together with its subsidiary banks, the State Bank should open branches at 300 centres during the period of five years from the 1st July, 1960 to 30th June, 1965.

(b) These centres would be selected from rural and semi-urban areas. No rigid allocation of the centres between the State Bank and its subsidiaries has been made; the branches will be opened in a manner convenient to all the banks.

(c) The selection of the centres has not yet been completed.

Central Petroleum Research Institute, Dehra Dun

3710. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been purchased for Central Petroleum Research Institute at Dehra Dun;

(b) whether a sum of about Rs. 2 lakhs was paid to a party for the land;

(c) whether the land actually did not belong to this person;

(d) if so, whether another person said to be the actual land-owner filed a case;

(e) if so, whether the judgement has gone against Government; and

(f) if so, the further steps taken in the mattter?

Th Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir. It is being acquired through the Uttar Pradesh Government under the Land Acquisition Act.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e). A writ petition was filed by some of the owners challenging the acquisition proceedings, but the case was dismissed.

(f) Does not arise.

Copper and Zinc in South Arcot

3711. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether further investigations have been made as to the occurrence of copper and zinc ores in South Arcot district; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Geological Survey of India discovered old workings for copper in the Mamundur area, Kallakurichi taluk, South Arcot district in 1958. Detailed mapping of the deposits and the surrounding area was completed in 1958-59 and 1959-60. The mineralised zone with varying thickness from 1.52 to 7.62 metres extends over a strike length of 500 metres. Trenching operations in the area proved the existence of zinc, lead and copper ores with zinc ores predominating. Preliminary sampling in the trenches revealed an average combined metal content of 5 per cent. About 6 shallow drill holes to an average depth of about 90 meters are planned to be put down by the Geological Survey of India. The first hole has been completed and has intersected a 3 meters thick mineralised zone.

The second hole drilled in this area was completed at a depth of 56.93 meters after intersecting a fairy wide mineralised zone between 33.32 and 52.02 meters. The total width of lode intersected between these depths is about 12.1 meters. The lode here is mainly of chalcopyrite (copper-iron sulphide). Sphalerite (zinc sulphide) and galena (lead sulphide) are seen in small amount in the first 3 metres and is absent in the remaining part. Arrangements are being made for drilling the third hole.

मैट्रिक के बाद अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण कालेज

३७१२. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ अगस्त, १९६१ को किन-किन राज्यों में, कितने मैट्रिक के बाद के अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण कालेज, दोसाला पाठ्यक्रम के तथा कितने एकसाला पाठ्यक्रम के थे ;

(ख) इन में से कितने केवल महिलाओं के लिये, कितने केवल पुरुषों के लिये तथा कितने दोनों के लिये हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त कालेजों में से कौन-कौन से ऐसे हैं, जहां गरीब विद्यार्थियों को केन्द्र अथवा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वृत्ति अथवा अन्य [illegible] क सुविधायें प्रदान की जाती हैं तथा किस-किस प्रकार की ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) से (ग). मांगी गई सूचना राज्य सरकारों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi

3713. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sales Tax Commissioner, Delhi, has fined Rs. 500 to National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, recently;

(b) whether the required forms were not submitted by N.P.L.;

(c) the reasons for the same;

(d) the officials responsible for this irregularity; and

(e) the action taken by Government?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Quarterly returns of sales of certain materials were not submitted by the due dates and the matter is under investigation to fix responsibility for the same.

Promotion for A.S.C. Naiks

3714. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naiks in A.S.C. are not entitled to promotion as Havildar throughout the tenure of their service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Naiks in A.S.C. having more than 10 years of service as Naik in India; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to offer avenues of promotion for the Naiks?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). In A.S.C., Naiks of all categories except those in the category of Storehand Technical are entitled to promotion to the higher rank. The highest rank for the Storehand Technical personnel as authorised in the A.S.C. establishments is Naik. They are, therefore, not entitled to promotion to the rank of Havildar.

(c) 1314 including 651 Naiks Storehand Technical.

(d) Naiks of A.S.C., except Naiks Storehand Technical, are entitled to promotion to higher ranks subject to occurrence of vacancies and possession of requisite qualifications. In the case of Naiks Storehand Technical, those who possess minimum educational qualifications, *i.e.*, matriculation certificate, are being remustered as Naiks Clerk Store, which is a higher pay group, thus affording them opportunity subsequently for promotion to the rank of Havildar and above.

"Smuggling of Foreign Goods"

3715. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the area managers of Indian Airlines Corporation was caught by the customs officials at Palam on 10th November, 1959 after the landing of the aircraft No. VT-DIZ for bringing some foreign goods including one Frigidaire;

(b) whether other passengers were also caught by the customs officials;

(c) whether the said officer was fined a sum of Rs. 1,000;

(d) what are the charges against him;

(e) whether the case is still under consideration; and

(f) if so, the reasons for this delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) On the 10th November, 1959 an Area Manager of the Indian Airlines Corporation, who was the Captain of Aircraft VT-DIZ, was found not to have included in manifest, which he submitted to the Delhi Customs, a package containing a refrigerator. This refrigerator did not, however, belong to him.

(b) Some of the passengers were found to be in possession of dutiable articles which were seized and proceeded against.

(c) The refrigerator was confiscated and allowed to be redeemed on payment of a fine of Rs. 915 and the customs duty due.

(d) The charge was that the said officer as Captain of the aircraft had contravened Section 55 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 by not entering the refrigerator in the manifest.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Transfer of L.I.C. Policies

3716. Shri Sampath: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of allowing transfer of policies from Ceylon Register of L.I.C. to Indian Register of L.I.C. has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of applications for transfer of policies from Ceylon Register to Indian Register since the practice was discontinued?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Sultanpur Bye-elections

3717. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the voted candidates failed to submit accounts after the Sultanpur bye-election held recently;

(b) if so, whether he was debarred from other election in future;

(c) whether a Gazette notification was issued to this effect;

(d) whether the notification was revoked; and

(e) the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir. All the candidates at the Sultanpur bye-election lodged their account of election expenses in the manner required by law but the account of one of the candidates was received by the Returning Officer, on the 22nd June, 1961, whereas the last date for lodging the accounts was the 21st June, 1961.

(b) and (c). The candidate whose account of election expenses reached the Returning Officer after the due date incurred disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, for having failed to lodge his account within the time prescribed by law. His name was therefore notified as such in the Gazette of India, on the 22nd July, 1961.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The candidate represented to the Election Commissioner for the removal of his disqualification on the ground that he duly despatched his account of election expenses from Delhi to the Returning Officer, under registered and insured cover on the 20th June, 1961, in the expectation that it would reach the destination within the time *i.e.*, on the 21st Jnue, 1961, while in fact, it reached the Returning Officer only on the 22nd June, 1961.

The Election Commission accepted his explanation for the delay of one day in transmission and removed his disqualification.

Price of Pig Iron

3718. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have raised the retention and selling prices of pig iron manufactured in the private and the public sectors by Rs. 25.00 per metric ton; and

(b) if so, on what basis the increase has been effected?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Retention prices are adjusted from time to time for certain accepted changes in costs of production resulting from changes in railway freight, statutory prices of coal, costs of raw materials, stores or machinery and labour costs caused by legislation, adjudication or conciliation awards, depreciation etc. The retention prices of pig iron payable to the Indian Iron and Steel Company and to the Hindustan Steel Limited were increased on the average by about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per ton over the prices prevailing in 1958. Selling prices have been increased by Rs. 25 per metric ton with effect from the 28th July, 1961.

Funds of Public Sector Undertakings

3719. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will

the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed public sector undertakings to divert their surplus funds from the commercial banks to the State Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the directive?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Although local funds and quasi-Government institutions are required to invest their funds with Government or with the State Bank of India, according to the instructions issued in 1952, there are no clear and specific orders applicable to autonomous public sector undertakings as such. The question of clarifying the position is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Investment Centre

3720. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Investment Centre has received proposals for financial collaboration for a variety of industries from American companies;

(b) if so, the extent of foreign collaboration in money and technical know-how; and

(c) the nature of the industries for which collaboration is sought?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Indian Investment Centre has received several enquiries in regard to collaboration in a variety of industries from American companies as well as companies in Canada, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Australia etc. They are exploratory in nature and no firm proposals have yet emerged.

(c) Enquiries from foreign firms pertain to the manufacture of basic chemicals, construction equipment, industrial ceramics, steel tubes, electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, processed foods, etc. Other foreign enquiries are with a view to finding out the details in regard to procedures and legal issues confronting them in putting up joint ventures.

Rehabilitation of Refugees in Tripura

3721. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced families who have not received the full quota of the proposed money and the land that are eligible to be provided to a refugee family for its rehabilitation in Tripura so far; and

(b) what effective steps are being taken to expedite their cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. of families who have not received full quota of loan and grant: 271.

No. of families who have not received full quota of land: 1,200.

(b) These displaced persons are being paid the balance amount on fulfilment of pre-requisite conditions. Land is being gradually procured for allotment.

Pension Cases

3722. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a standing rule that the pension case of a retired employee should be settled immediately so that he might get his pension within a month of his retirement;

(b) whether it is also a fact that pension cases are not settled even during a period of three months to one year after retirement;

(c) what is the number of such cases pending in Government Departments (Ministry-wise) which have not been settled during the last three years; and

(d) what action Government have taken in this matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. The relevant provision is contained in article 906 of the Civil Service Regulations which enjoins upon all authorities dealing with applications for

pension to ensure that an officer should receive his pension on the date on which it becomes due.

(b) Sometimes there is delay in the settlement of pension cases.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(d) During the past two years certain procedural improvements to reduce delays in the sanction and payment of pensions have been introduced. The rules for calculation of length of service and emoluments for the purpose of pension have been simplified. A Hand Book of Instructions to ensure timely disposal of pension cases has been published. A statement showing the main features of the procedural improvements and simplification in rules was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2979 answered on the 10th April, 1961.

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की सड़कें

३७२३. **श्री ज० ब० सिं० बिष्ट** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लद्दाख, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में सड़कों के निर्माण पर पृथक-पृथक कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त राज्यों में से प्रत्येक के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कितने मील लम्बी सड़क बनाने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) तथा (ख). इस सूचना को प्रकट करना राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के हित में नहीं है ।

A Book on India by an East German Professor

3724. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a book called "An Introduction to India: A summary of India's Historical and Cultural Development" written by an East German Professor which describes Bhagwan Buddha as a "reactionary, a demagogue and clandestine ally of despotism";

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the East German Government in this regard; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). In August 1959, certain press reports came to the notice of Government in regard to the alleged objectionable nature of a book bearing the title in question written by Professor Walter Ruben of the University of East Berlin. Our Consulate in Berlin was requested to procure a copy of the book. They were unable to trace any book bearing that title.

Dictionary

3725. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a dictionary of 16 languages has been edited by one Shri V. D. Narawane of Bombay;

(b) if so, what are the languages in which this dictionary has been compiled;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a proposal to purchase about 2000 copies of this dictionary is under the consideration of the Government of India; and

(d) if so, the purpose for which and the cost at which these copies are proposed to be purchased?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. Assamese
2. Bengali
3. English
4. Gujarati
5. Hindi
6. Kannada
7. Kashmiri
8. Malayalam
9. Marathi
10. Oriya
11. Punjabi
12. Sanskrit
13. Sindhi
14. Tamil,
15. Telugu
16. Urdu.

(c) and (d). It has been decided to purchase 1,700 copies of the publication at a net cost of Rs. 30 per copy. Copies of the publication will be distributed free of cost for Libraries of Universities, their constituent and affiliated colleges, voluntary Hindi organisations, Gurukulas, State Governments, Union Territories, the Central Government etc.

Palace at Bishenpur (Manipur)

3726. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Bishenpur in Manipur have sent in a representation for the preservation of the old palace at Bishenpur along with the old temple called "Ngangom Phura";

(b) whether the old palace compound has been converted into a private patta land in spite of objections from the local people; and

(c) if so, how much damage has already been done to the ruins of the old palace?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The palace is not under the charge of the Archaeological Survey of India who are not concerned with the matter.

Indian Drilling Staff

3727. Shri K. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to Indianise the drilling staff;

(b) the number of foreign drilling personnel at present working; and

(c) the time likely to be taken in occupying their place by Indians?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D Malaviya): (a) All possible steps are being taken to Indianise the drilling staff as early as possible. They are being trained in drilling technology both in India and abroad.

(b) 111.

(c) Possibly by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period.

Oil in Rajasthan

3728. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made in regard to oil or petroleum in Rajasthan so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately 1,800 square miles of detailed geological mapping has been carried out in Jaisalmer District, and about 2,400 square miles of semi-detailed geological mapping in Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner Districts. Aeromagnetic survey over 17,000 sq. miles and ground gravity and magnetic survey over 7,400 sq. miles have been carried out. In addition, seismic survey along 52 line-miles was also carried out.

Construction of School Buildings in Manipur

3729. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of about rupees thirty thousand was specifically granted for the construction of school buildings under the Manipur Territorial Council;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the specific grant has been misused and diverted to different purposes or items; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Headquarters of the Indian Commission for Economic Affairs in Europe

3730. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the headquarters of the Indian Commissioner-General for Economic Affairs in Europe is to be shifted from London to Brussels; and

(b) whether there are some particular considerations for this arrangement, if so, what are the reasons for the proposed shifting of the headquarters?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The question of what the future organisational set-up of the Indian Commission General for Economic Affairs in Europe should be is under examination, in the light of the changes contemplated and likely to take place in the European Economic Community.

Loan from America for Generation of Electricity

3731. Shri K. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.A. has agreed to advance a loan of Rupees thirty crores to help generation of electricity in this country (erection of Power Houses);

(b) how this money is going to be spent; and

(c) what is the rate of interest that this loan will carry and how it is agreed to be paid?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) The Loans which will be in dollars will be utilized for meeting the Foreign Exchange expenditure for the purchase of equipment for the power projects at Talcher (Orissa), Birsinghpur (Madhya Pradesh) and Sharavathy II Stage (Mysore).

(c) The Loans carry an interest of 3½ per cent per annum and will be repayable in 20 years in semi-annual instalments. The principal and interest are payable in rupees.

Food Gift to School Children in Madras

3732. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gift of food for Indian School Children in Madras has been offered by the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, what is the extent of the gift; and

(c) whether the supply of food has commenced?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a), to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Madras, and on receipt will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Educational Facilities for Backward Classes

3733. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Backward Classes League recently demanded more educational facilities for the students of backward classes to bring

them at par with the students of the Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, what further facilities were demanded by them; and

(c) what is Government's decision on these demands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) This has not come to our notice.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

World Confederation of Organisations of Teaching Profession

3734. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 10th annual session of the World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, what observations and recommendations were made at the Conference; and

(c) what action, if any, is to be taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No report has been received by Government.

(c) The question does not arise.

Supply of Forms by Sales Tax Offices in Delhi

3735. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Traders in Delhi have to visit Sales Tax Offices in Delhi several times to collect 'C' forms under the Central Sales Tax Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that these forms are priced; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons that these forms are not made available to Traders immediately on their first demand?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. Instructions have been issued by Commissioner of Sales Tax Delhi that applications for the issue of declaration forms 'C' should be disposed of the same day. It is only in those cases where dealers fail to produce relevant supporting evidence for the proper utilisation of 'C' forms issued earlier, that they are required to come again.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Arrest of Pakistanis in Kutch

3736. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 80 Pakistani nationals including women who are reported to have crossed recently into Indian territory near Hawda in the Kutch district (Gujarat) have been arrested; and

(b) if so, full details of the incident?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when it is available.

L.D.Cs. In A.F.H.Q.

3737 Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum educational qualification prescribed under the Recruitment Rules of A.F.H.Q., New Delhi for the post of Lower Division Clerk is matriculation or equivalent;

(b) whether no such minimum qualifications are laid down for the Gazetted posts of Officer Supervisors and above; and

(c) whether these rules were also framed in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Service Headquarters, recognised associations

of A.F.H.Q. employees and the Union Public Service Commission as in the case of rules of seniority and confirmation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Recruitment Rules for the grade of Lower Division Clerk have not been framed. However, the minimum educational qualification prescribed by Government for appointment to this grade, viz. Matriculation or equivalent, is followed.

(b) No, Sir, as no direct recruitment is made to gazetted posts.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Stenographers in A.F.H.Q.

3738. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 50 Stenographers Grade II were recruited in A.F.H.Q., New Delhi during February-June, 1961;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these recruitments were not made through the Union Public Service Commission; and

(c) if so, whether the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1500 on the 18th August, 1961 that "recruitment to posts of Stenographers Grade II is made through the U.P.S.C." is incorrect to that extent?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. 34 Stenotypists already in service in the A.F.H.Q. were appointed temporarily as stenographers Grade II pending the posting of U.P.S.C. nominees for whom the necessary requisition has been placed.

(c) No, Sir. The reply was quite correct.

Dewan Hall incident

3739. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cracker was thrown on the 20th August, 1961 in Dewan Hall where the Hindi Raksha Samiti leader is on fast right in the midst of a public meeting;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Two persons have been arrested.

(c) The case is under investigation.

Police raid on the Office of the Superintendent of Department of Archaeology

3740. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that the office of Superintendent, Department of Archaeology, North Western Circle, New Delhi, was raided by the Special Police Establishment, Ministry of Home Affairs in April, 1958;

(b) what was the nature of the report on which the raid was carried out;

(c) whether Special Police Establishment had investigated the charges and a report submitted by them to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs;

(d) what action was taken by the Ministry against persons involved;

(e) whether it is also a fact that one of them has been given two extensions of service and other earmarked for promotion; and

(f) if so, the justification thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (d). Some complaints were received by the Special Police Establishment that certain officials of the North Western Circle had made irregular payments to various contractors. The Special Police Establishment accordingly visited the office and collected the relevant records for examination but there was no question of

any raid. Later the Police submitted a report to the Ministry on the basis of which charges were framed against the officers concerned. The written replies of the officers have been re-received and are being scrutinised.

(e) and (f). None of the officers concerned has been earmarked for promotion. One of them has been given extensions of service in the normal course as to do otherwise would amount to prejudging his case.

Provident Fund Scheme for Delhi Primary Teachers

3741. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Committee on Aided Schools (Sucheta Kripalani Committee) that teachers in aided schools in Delhi should be given the benefit of the Provident Fund Scheme after probationary period;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the benefit of the Provident Fund Scheme has not so far been extended to the teachers of primary aided schools in Delhi; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Technical Assistants

3742. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain posts of Assistants have been converted into Technical Assistants in various Ministries of the Government of India;

(b) what are the basic differences in the duties of an Assistant and a Technical Assistant and a U.D.C.;

(c) what are the criteria for selection of a Technical Assistant:

(d) whether such posts are advertised or recruited through Employment Exchanges;

(e) whether it is a fact that L.D.Cs. have been promoted to the posts of Technical Assistant in certain cases ignoring U.D.Cs; and

(f) if so, the justification thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No; so far as the Ministry of Home Affairs are aware.

(b) Technical Assistants are expected to deal with specialised or technical work. Regular Assistants and Upper Division Clerks in the Secretariat are, on the other hand, engaged on normal Secretariat duties, i.e. noting|drafting and processing of cases of a non-technical nature.

(c) The criteria would vary from Department to Department, depending upon the nature of work and the qualifications required therefor.

(d) This would depend on the recruitment rules framed for the posts by the concerned Ministry| Department.

(e) and (f). The matter being within the purview of the Ministries| Departments concerned, and the appointments being subject to the recruitment rules framed for the posts, the Ministry of Home Affairs are not aware of such appointments, if any.

L.D.Cs. and U.D.Cs.

3743. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri Ram Garib:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to amalgamate the grades of Lower Division and Upper Division Clerks and redesignate the post as 'Junior Assistant'; and

(b) if so, when orders to this effect are likely to be issued?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Ankleshwar Oil Field

3744. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil has been struck at well No. 9 at Ankleshwar on the 16th August, 1961;

(b) if so, what is the quality of oil struck; and

(c) what is the estimated reserves available from this well?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The oil found in this well is similar to the oil found in other wells of Ankleshwar oilfield.

(c) An individual well does not have any definite reserves which pertain to the entire oilfield.

Distribution of C.I. Sheets

3745. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for the supply of CI. sheets were received in a prescribed form by the Manipur Administration;

(b) if so, the number of such applications received during 1960-61; and

(c) the quantity so far distributed to the public during 1960-61?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Distribution of Galvanised Corrugated (G.C.) sheets within the Manipur area is done by the State Steel Licensing authority. The information, as furnished by the Manipur Administration, is as under:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1,122.

(c) 375 metric tonnes of G.C. sheets were issued to the public including the tribal public.

O. & N.G.C. Colony at Sibsagar

3746. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in building the Oil and Natural Gas Commission colony at Sibsagar in Assam;

(b) whether the work in this connection is behind schedule;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) by what time it will be completed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Location of a suitable site for the colony is yet to be finalised.

(b) The construction work has not yet started.

(c) Difficulty in locating a suitable site.

(d) As soon as possible, after a suitable site is available for which efforts are being made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

3747. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Defence** be plaesed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large proportion of the buildings constructed at the Bharat Electronics are lying vacant and unused and much of the installed machine capacity is lying idle; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Only about 27 per cent of the entire accommodation, earmarked for the Radar, Transistors and Capacitors Projects is unoccupied. The entire area will be fully utilised in the near future as these projects are in the process of implementation. The current utilisation of production machines is about 60 per cent to 62 per cent which for an electronic industry

undertaking the manufacture of diversified types of equipments is generally considered to be upto standard.

Mahatma Gandhi's Dwelling Place in South Africa

3748. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mahatma Gandhi's first dwelling place in South Africa will be converted into a museum housing documents on Indian History in South Africa;

(b) whether the Government of India would participate in the implementation of this scheme; and

(c) if so, in what way?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Government of India have no information on the subject.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

3749. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rehabilitation Finance Administration has been taken over by Government as a Subordinate Office of the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, whether the Pay Commission Recommendations have been implemented in this Office, and if not why;

(c) whether Government have decided to terminate the services of most of the employees working in this office; and

(d) if so, whether any arrangements have been made for the absorption of the retrenched staff?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Consequent on the dissolution of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration at the close of business on the 31st December 1960 the residuary work pertaining to the recovery of loans has been entrusted to the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Unit, a Subordinate Office of the Ministry of Finance.

(b) No Sir. All the employyes serving the Administration on the 31st December, 1960, who elected to accept the offer of employment under Government on the then existing terms and condition of their service under the Staff Regulations of the Administration were taken over by the Unit.

(c) The services of the employees will be terminated as and when they become surplus from time to time with the progress made in the recovery of loans.

(d) The employees of the Unit have been made eligible for absorption in Government Departments through the agency of the Special Cell in the Directorate General of Employment and Training in the same manner as the retrenched employees of the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Defence Stores Production

3750. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the break-up of our Defence Stores production of Rs. 26 crores; and

(b) what are our targets for Third Five Year Plan and programme of work for production during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The actual value of production in Ordnance Factories during 1959-60 was Rs. 25:14 crores as compared to an estimate of Rs. 26 crores. The break-up is as follows:—

	Rs. in crores.
(i) Army	19·94
(ii) Navy, Air Force MES etc.	1.75
(iii) Civil Trade	3·45

(b) Defence Expenditure is outside the scope of the Third Five Year Plan.

The expected production for the financial year 1961-62 is Rs. 36 crores.

Conveyance Allowance

3751. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain officers serving in the Government of India are entitled to car/motor cycle/horse allowance;

(b) if so, the designation of officers who are entitled to these allowances; and

(c) whether there is any condition of a minimum distance between the office and the residence for grant of such allowance?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes. the car/motor cycle/horse allowance is granted to officers who have to travel extensively on duty at or within a short distance of their headquarters without becoming eligible for daily allowance. The allowance admissible depends on the type of conveyance maintained and the mileage covered and is not released to the designation of Government servants. The detailed terms and conditions of conveyance allowance admissible are set out in the Ministry of Finance, Office Memorandum No. 11(5)-E.IV(B)|60, dated the 24th May, 1961.

(c) No.

Carbon-14 Determination for Archaeological Finds

3752. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 614 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) in which laboratory carbon-14 determination of objects excavated in the Maurya sites was done;

(b) whether carbon-14 determination of the archaeological finds is done in Department of Physics in the University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta;

(c) whether research scientists are engaged for such work in the National Physical Laborartory; and

(d) if so, their names, qualifications and present investigations conducted?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The laboratory of the University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, not at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Upgrading of Madras and Nagpur Cities as Class 'A'

3753. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations regarding 'A' Class status for Madras and Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Government have received representations regarding upgradation of Madras as an 'A' class city; no representations appear to have been received regarding upgraddation of Nagpur.

(b) As the population of neither Madras nor Nagpur, according to the provisional figures of the 1961 Census, exceeds 20 lakhs, the criterion prescribed for classifying a city as an 'A' class city, the question of upgrading them from 'B' to 'A' class does not arise now.

A.F.H.Q. Employees

3754. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1982 on the 22nd August, 1961 and state:

(a) the number of employees of Armed Forces Hqrs., New Delhi, whose ETE service has been counted for seniority and promotion;

(b) the number of employees whose ETE service has not so far been counted; and

(c) the reasons for not counting this service in the cases referred to in part (b) above?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) Under the rules persons who joined AFHQ after 1-8-1951 reckon seniority in the Lower Division grade from the respective dates of joining these Headquarters. As such the question of counting their ETE service in lower formations towards seniority in LD grade at AFHQ did not arise.

Stores issued to A.I.C.C.

3755. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2619 on the 1st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether hire charges amounting to Rs. 10343·56 nP. for stores issued to All India Congress Committee for its session at Raipur have since been recovered;

(b) if so, when;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the steps taken since then to recover the amount;

(d) whether it is a fact that when these stores were supplied, a time limit was fixed for payment of the hire charges; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Hindustan Steel Limited have reported that recovery of hire charges amounting to Rs. 10343·56 nP. for the stores issued to All India Congress Committee for its session at Raipur, is still in hand.

(c) The President, Madhya Pradesh Congress Committee has been reminded to arrange payment expeditiously.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Winding up of Prabhakar Bank Ltd.

3756. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 249 on the 17th February, 1961 and state:

(a) at what stage is the misfeasance proceedings taken out against the directors and auditors, pending in the court in the case of Prabhakar Bank Ltd.; and

(b) the names of the directors and auditors against whom the misfeasance proceedings are taken out?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The hearing by the High Court of Maharashtra of the misfeasance summonses taken out against the following directors and auditor of the Prabhakara Bank has been fixed for the 13th November, 1961:—

Directors

1. Shri Karkal Shrinivas Kamath
2. Shri Cherdappa Madhava Prabhu
3. Shri Narayan Shesgiri Bhatt
4. Shri Gopal Laxman Prabhu
5. Shri Laxman N. Shenai
6. Shri Annappa Achutha Shenoy
7. Shri Madhav Vasudeo Shenoy
8. Shri Narsimha Krishna Kamath
9. Shri Raghnath Vithal Kamath
10. Shri Kudpi Shrinivas Shenoy

Auditor

Shri A. Umanath Rao.

Civil Pilots for IAF

3757. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently 10 civil pilots holding 'B' licence have been selected for training for the Indian Air Force;

(b) whether the course of training for these pilots will start on the 15th September, 1961;

(c) whether every year about hundred pilots are recruited for training for IAF; and

(d) if so, whether more pilots from amongst the civil pilots holding 'B' licence are proposed to be recruited immediately so that they may be included in the course which is to start from the 15th September?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose the number of trainees on the floor of the House.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Pilots for Naval Fleet (Air)

3758. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Ministry needs pilots in the Indian Navy in Naval Fleet Air Arm;

(b) if so, whether boys are selected from the open market for training for the job;

(c) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Defence Ministry to select the pilots to be trained for this job from amongst the civil pilots holding 'B' licence; and

(d) if so, when this selection is going to be made?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Trained civil pilots are already eligible for recruitment if they possess the necessary educational qualifications and are within the prescribed age limits.

(d) The date for the next recruitment has not yet been finalised.

Overstaying of Foreigners

3759. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases brought to the notice of Government since April, 1961 wherein some of the foreigners had stayed in India even after the expiry of their passports; and

(b) the names of the countries to which they belonged?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Housing Schemes in Jammu and Kashmir for S.C.

3760. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts which were sanctioned for Housing Schemes for Scheduled Castes in Kashmir in 1960-61;

(b) whether the money allotted has been fully spent; and

(c) the number of houses constructed for the Scheduled Castes in Kashmir under this shceme in 1960-61?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Consumption of Kerosene Oil

3761. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the per capta consumption of kerosene oil in India at the end of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) how does our present per capita consumption of kerosene oil compares with that in the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., West Germany and China?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Per capita consumption of different kinds of Kerosenes, including jet fuel etc. during the last year of the Second Plan was of the order of 6.4 litres. Information regarding per capita consumption of kerosene in the United

Kingdom, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., West Germany and China is not available. United Nations have however, been publishing statistical information regarding world energy; but due to varying definitions from country to country it is difficult to give exactly comparable figures. On the basis of certain uniform definitions, (not comparable to the one on which figures for the last year of the Second Plan has been worked out above) in the United Nations' latest publication "World Energy Supplies 1955-58", the figures for 1958, lateest year for which data in respect of Kerosenes which also includes jet fuel etc. available, are given in the statement below: —

Country	*Per capita consumption of Kerosenes including jet fuel etc.* (Litres)
U.S.A.	191·3
U.K.	53·5
West Germany	6·4
India	5·5

Translation of Literatures on Technical Subjects

3762. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Ministries|Departments have got a lot of foreign literature on various technical subjects translated into English and/or Hindi;

(b) if so, the agencies to which the work was entrusted;

(c) how much expenditure was incurred by each Department|Ministry during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961; and

(d) how far the material translated has been found useful and commensurate with the expenditure incurred?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Rules regarding Study Leave

3763. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the facilities of study leave have been further liberalised on the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that in a number of cases the leave applied for by the Government servants has not been granted for one reason or the other;

(c) the number of cases in which the leave was refused on the ground that the resultant vacancies cannot be filled up; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in this direction so that the Government servants desirous of prosecuting their studies are not denied the facilities of study leave?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) Study leave is granted subject to certain conditions laid down in the Study Leave Rules. It is refused when the persons concerned do not fulfil those conditions and may be refused on grounds of exigencies of public service.

(c) Since the administrative Ministries are competent to grant study leave, the required information is being collected from them and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible. However, the existing rules and orders do not prohibit the filling up of vacancies caused by the grant of study leave.

(d) Facilities for study leave were liberalised substantially recently on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission and are considered to be reasonable.

L.D.Cs.

3764. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that temporary L.D.Cs. had to complete 3

years service to get the benefit of 2 additional increments;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of L.D.Cs. who were appointed against the temporary vacancies on the basis of 1958 Clerks Grade Examination of the U.P.S.C. have been granted the benefit of 4 additional increments, without the completion of 3 years service; and

(c) if so, why the temporary persons appointed on the basis of U.P.S.C. Examniation have been given this benefit whereas the persons already in service have been denied this benefit?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Two advance increments are given to persons appointed as L.D.Cs. if they are considered suitable for appointment to permanent vacancies in the Grade of L.D.C. In the case of persons appointed as L.D.Cs. through a U.P.S.C. examination, these increments were given on their initial appointment in the grade because their suitability for permanent absorption had already been adjudged on the basis of a U.P.S.C. examination. In the case of persons appointed otherwise than through a U.P.S.C. examniation, their suitability for absorption against permanent vacancies can be adjudged only after a minimum period of three years' service in the grade. Both these categories of persons are also eligible for two more increments on their passing a type-writing test at a speed of 40 words per minute. After considering the recommendations of the Pay Commission, both these sets of increments have been discontinued with effect from 28-9-1960.

L.D.Cs.

3765. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that grant of two advance increments to the L.D.Cs. on confirmation and qualifying the U.P.S.C. Typing Test separately has been discontinued with effect from 28th September, 1960;

(b) if so, what is the number of such L.D.Cs. who were in service before this date and enjoyed this benefit;

(c) how many of the persons who had passed the requisite typing test but were denied the benefit of these increments;

(d) how many persons had qualified the typing test before the Pay Commission submitted its report; and

(e) what are the reasons for withdrawal of this concession?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Prior to 28th September 1960, clerks recruited on the results of the U.P.S.C. Examination were entitled to receive two advance increments on their appointment to the grade and two further increments if they passed the typewriting test at a speed of 40 words per minute. Other clerks were also entitled to the two increments on completion of 3 years' service in that grade, subject to their being considered suitable for confirmation in that grade; and also to two additional increments if they qualified in the typewriting test at a speed of 40 words per minute. Both the sets of increments have been discontinued with effect from 28th September 1960.

(b) to (d). The requisite information is not available.

(e) The Government have accepted the recommendation of the Pay Commission to discontinue the grant of additional increments to Lower Division Clerks in the Secretariat and included Attached Offices, as no such increments are admissible to the Lower Division Clerks in the Subordinate Offices and there are no special reasons for making a distinction in this respect between the two categories.

Management of Secondary Schools

3766. Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the desirability of laying

down a uniform policy for the guidance of the State Governments to control and regulate the management of secondary schools in this country; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Plots for S.C. in Delhi

3767. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots allotted to the Scheduled Castes of Delhi beyond Jamuna Dam;

(b) the number of persons to whom Government have given subsidy of Rs. 750 each;

(c) whether it is a fact that 50 percent plot holders are not given any help; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Houses for S.C. in Delhi

3768. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed by the Scheduled Castes of Delhi in accordance with the assurances given by the Delhi Harijan Welfare Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that the houses under reference were completed two years back but the Delhi Harijan Welfare Board have not paid the second and last instalment to the persons concerned as yet; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Land for S.C. in Delhi

3769. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi State proclaimed in the Press on the 15th July, 1961 that the Scheduled Castes of Delhi who have occupied lands in Delhi area will be treated as owners of the land according to Land Reforms Act;

(b) if so, whether Government have given sanads accordingly;

(c) if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that some Zamindars have evicted the Scheduled Castes from the possession of the lands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Deputy Commissioner had announced through the press that with the commencement of the Delhi Land Reforms Act the Harijans living in the rural areas of Delhi had acquired proprietory rights in the sites on which their houses are situated. This is in accordance with section 8 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act 1954 read with rule 5 of the Delhi Land Reforms Rules, 1954.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Land Reforms Act does not prescribe the issue of sanads in this connection.

(d) No such case has come to notice.

Alipur and Mehtarpur Blocks

3770. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about 1400 Bighas of Government agricultural land available in Mehtarpur and Alipur blocks;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of that land about 400 Bighas have been

occupied by the landlord of the village; and

(c) whether it is a fact that attempts are being made by Government officers to evict scheduled caste people from the land, about 50 bighas, which they have occupied?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों के भत्ते

३७७१. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महंगाई भत्ता, मकान किराया तथा नगर प्रतिकर भत्ता जो कि आजकल राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मिलता है, वह स्थानीय निकायों जिन में छावनी बोर्ड भी शामिल हैं, के कर्मचारियों को भी मिलता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के दो स्थानीय निकाय, अर्थात दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति ने भी द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है और वे अपने कर्मचारियों को महंगाई तथा दूसरे प्रकार के भत्ते संशोधित दरों पर दे रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता तथा अन्य प्रकार की वे सुविधायें, जोकि राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों और अन्य स्थानीय निकायों के कर्मचारियों को मिलती हैं नहीं मिल रही हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली के अन्य स्थानीय निकायों के कर्मचारियों के समान स्तर पर लाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): (क) जी हां, जहां तक छावनी बोर्डों का सम्बन्ध है, सिवाय उन दशाओं के, जहां राज्य सरकार के महंगाई भत्ते के दर, १ अप्रैल, १९५९ के पश्चात (जिस तिथि से नेशनल ट्रिबुनल का फैसला लागू किया गया है) उन में संशोधन के कारण, छावनी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों के लिये हानिकारक हों ।

(ख) जी हां, जहां तक हमें ज्ञान है ।

(ग) चूंकि दरों से सम्बद्ध फैसले का सख्ती से लागू करने का अर्थ होता, दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों की उपलब्धियों में कमी, इसलिये, उन्हें वही महंगाई भत्ते के दर दिये जाने का फैसला किया गया, जो राज्य सरकार और स्थानीय निकायों के कर्मचारियों को १-४-५९ को प्राप्त थे । जहां तक अन्य सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है, वह ट्रिबुनल के फैसले द्वारा विनियमित हैं ।

(घ) चूंकि छावनी बोर्ड दिल्ली के कर्मचारी, नेशनल इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रिबुनल के फैसले द्वारा विनियमित हैं, जो अभी तक लागू है, दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को, दूसरे निकायों के कर्मचारियों के तुल्य, समानता देने के, कोई पग विचाराधीन नहीं हैं ।

द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदाधिकारियों की प्रथम श्रेणी में पदोन्नति

३७७२. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के द्वितीय श्रेणी के नवयुवक पदाधिकारियों को प्रथम श्रेणी के पदाधिकारी बनने के हेतु सुअवसर प्रदान करने के लिये सरकार ने जो अतिरिक्त परीक्षा की विशेष व्यवस्था की है उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार की पहली परीक्षा कब होने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). द्वितीय श्रेणी के नवयुवक अधिकारियों को प्रथम श्रेणी की केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में पदोन्नत करने के लिये एक विशेष प्रतियोगी परीक्षा का प्रचलन करने का प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है ।

दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड के क्वार्टर और दुकानें

३७७३. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड के पास लगभग २०० रहने के क्वार्टर और दुकानें हैं जिन में आजकल असैनिक व्यक्ति रह रहे हैं और इस के कारण बोर्ड को काफी नुकसान हो रहा है ;

(ख) इन क्वार्टरों की देखभाल पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होता है और पिछले पांच वर्षों में इन से कितना किराया मिला है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन क्वार्टरों को नीलाम करने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन कठिनाइयों पर विचार किया है जो इन क्वार्टरों के वर्तमान निवासियों के सामने आयेंगी ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने इन क्वार्टरों को इन में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के पास आसान किश्तों पर बेचने का विचार किया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) ११८ वास्य क्वार्टरों और ६५ दुकानों पर छावनी बोर्ड, दिल्ली को औस्तन २००० रुपये मासिक हानि उठानी पड़ रही है । इन में ४२ क्वार्टरों में तो छावनी बोर्ड फंड के कर्मचारी रह रहे हैं और ७६ दूसरों को किराये पर दिये हुए हैं ।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्ष में इन इमारतों की देख रेख पर व्यय, और प्राप्त किया गया किराया निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	व्यय	प्राप्त किराया
१९५६–५७	१३,०५४	१०,३१४
१९५७–५८	१३,०००	११,१५३
१९५८–५९	१२,१७२	१३,०६४
१९५९–६०	१०,८५७	११,४९६
१९६०–६१	१७,३५८	१०,३९३
जोड़	६६,४४१	५६,४२०

(ग) चूंकि इन इमारतों की देख रेख बचत के विचार से, अब कम लाभकारी हो रही है, उन के निपटारे का सुझाव छावनी बोर्ड के विचाराधीन है । भारत सरकार को अभी तक कोई सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Investment in various Projects

3774. Shri Sampath: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount invested in various Central Government Projects, State-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Bifurcation of Constituencies

3775. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under Section 19 of the Bombay Bifurcation Act read with Section 6 of the Two Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, only existing double constituency should be bifurcated;

(b) if so, why Patan Double constituency for Assembly has not been bifurcated when there was no increase in number of seats for Assembly in Patan Parliamentary Constituency in Mehsana district; and

(c) if not, how Patan Taluka has been separated from Harij Taluka?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). Under section 19 of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960, as amended by section 6 of the

Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, all assembly constituencies in Gujarat are to be single-member constituencies and, as the number of seats in the Assembly has been increased from 132 to 154, they have to be delimited anew. The only two-member parliamentary constituency in the State, namely Ahmedabad, has been divided into two single-member constituencies.

Patan was a two-member assembly constituency comprising Patan and Harij talukas and a portion of Sidhpur taluka. According to the new delimitation, the greater part of Patan taluka forms one constituency; Sami taluka, Harij taluka and a small part of Patan taluka form another; and the rest of Patan taluka with a portion of Sidhpur taluka form a third constituency.

Training of Apprentices in Industries

3776. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to train apprentices from Ceylon in various industries under the "Third Country Aid Programme" of the United States Technical Cooperation Mission;

(b) if so, how many technicians are to be trained; and

(c) over how many years the present scheme is spread?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Government of India have received an enquiry from the Technical Cooperation Mission in India whether it would be possible to arrange for on-the-job training for some of the Ceylonese apprentices in India under the 'Third Country Programme'. The matter has been taken up with the various Industries, but no decision has yet been taken.

(b) The present enquiry from the Technical Cooperation Mission relates to 16 places for apprentices.

(c) The periods of the proposed training vary from four to six months.

Closure of Tata Iron and Steel Company's Office at Nagpur due to lack of rail facilities

3776-A. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tata Iron and Steel Company have closed down their office at Nagpur and stock-yard at Kanhan due to lack of railway facilities; and

(b) what arrangements are being made to keep the supply of steel goods to the consumers in Nagpur and surrounding areas in adequate quantity?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Quota holders have been advised to select stockists of their choice on whom the pending orders may be re-planned for supply. Government have also decided to appoint controlled stockists in unserved|under-served areas and the State Governments have been requested to send proposals for consideration.

12 hrs.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, may I refer to the point . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed it.

Shri Hem Barua: I wrote to you a letter about the telegram I have got from the Naga leaders about the situation in the Naga Hills and the statement made by the Governor of Assam and also the statement of the Administration there.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed it.

Shri Hem Barua: The point is, how to bring up that matter here, in the House.

Mr. Speaker: It is not that everything ought to be brought forward in this House. If there is some statement by somebody anywhere,—every day there may be some such things,—it is not as if it should be brought up here. The hon. Member may contact the Governor or any other authority there, or the people there, about that matter.

Shri Hem Barua: How are we to bring it up here then?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have disallowed it. Even then, the hon. Member has got a knack of bringing it up in some form or other. Only today I gave him some compliment. Why should he make me withdraw that compliment now?

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DIFFICULTIES IN STEEL PLANTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR DUE TO IRREGULAR SUPPLY OF COAL AND LIME-STONE

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "The difficulties faced by the Steel Plants in the Private Sector due to irregular supply of coal and limestone and the steps taken to remedy the situation.".

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, may I place the statement on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: How long is it?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is about three pages.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): There is also a discussion about the subject.

Mr. Speaker: When is the discussion coming up?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Today.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I can read it out if you like.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is only three pages. The difficulty is that the steel plants are experiencing shortage to such an extent that there is a possibility of considerable reduction in the production now.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; the statement may be placed on the Table of the House. I will see that copies are distributed to those hon. Members who want them.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 73].

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: COAL SITUATION

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, while I was answering certain supplementary questions on the 9th August, 1961, you had directed that I might place a statement on the Table of the House, about the position with regard to the coal supplies. With your permission, I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House, giving the required information.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I beg to lay the Statement on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 74].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): It may be read out. We are also having a discussion about the matter today.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will have the copies in an hour.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I think it should be read.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have laid it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Hon. Members will get copies of both statements.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 2060 dated the 2nd September, 1961 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3201/61].

AMENDMENTS TO INDIAN POLICE SERVICES (PAY) RULES, 1954

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1018 dated the 12th August, 1961 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3202/61].

AMENDMENTS TO CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES EXPORT DRAWBACK (GENERAL) RULES, 1960

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 1050 dated the 26th August, 1961.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 1051 dated the 26th August, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3203/61].

12.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Twenty-fifth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House held during the Fourthteenth Session.

12.06½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES

Shri Barman (Cooch—Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Minutes of the sittings (Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth) of the Commitee on Petitions held during the Fourteenth Session.

12.06½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Eighty-sixth to Ninetieth) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Fourteenth Session.

12.06¾ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to the Hundred and Thirty-eighth Report on the Ministry of External Affairs and Procedural and Miscellaneous Matters.

142ND REPORT

Shri Dasappa: I beg also to present the Hundred and forty-second Report of the Estimates Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-eighth Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Administration of Union Territories.

12.07½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

THIRTEENTH REPORT

Shri Barman: I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Peitions.

Mr. Speaker: Sardar Swaran Singh:

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I have already laid the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Next item. Bills for consideration and passing.

12.07½ hrs.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Legislative Business.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a corporation for the purpose of insurance of deposits and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

As hon. Members are aware, the Committee on Finance for the private sector which was constituted in 1954 recommended the introduction of a scheme of deposit insurance, and the suggestion has also been repeated from time to time since then. When this matter was examined some years ago, it was considered desirable to wait for some time, before a final decision regarding the Committee's recommendation was taken. It was anticipated that with the steady improvement in the financial position of the banks as a result of the control and supervision exercised by the Reserve Bank, the responsibility which was likely to be thrown on the proposed Deposit Insurance Corporation was likely to be reduced after some time; and it was also thought that the major Indian banks in the private sector, which were likely to be affected by the proposals under consideration should be consulted, and persuaded, if possible, to accept the more important features of the scheme, before it was brought into force.

As hon. Members are aware, there is now a consensus of opinion among those interested in the bank industry that the time is opportune for the establishment of the proposed corporation. The main outlines of the scheme of insuance have also been examined in detail by the Reserve Bank and the two banks associations and the State Bank of India have been consulted. It is now generally agreed that if the scheme is implemented early, it will increase still further the protection which became available to the depositors since the provisions of the present Banking Companies Act were brought into force, and will incidentally facilitate the strengthening and improvement of the banking and financial system of the country.

Sir, the Deposit Insurance Corporation which this Bill seeks to establish will be a very specialised institution. It will, so far as our information goes, be the second institution of it's kind in the world, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation of the U.S.A. which was established in 1933, being the other corporation entrusted with similar responsibilities. It will be use-

ful, therefore, if I indicate very briefly the background against which the decision to establish the Corporation has been taken.

I would like to make it clear, if I may, that the Corporation is not being established because of a feeling that there is any kind of crisis in the Indian banking industry. The record of joint-stock banks in India, since about the beginning of the 19th century, when such banks were first established, has been, on the whole, quite satisfactory. Bank failure in India, whether we take into consideration the number of the institutions involved or the amount of the loss to the depositors, have been neither frequent nor very significant, in comparison with the experience of several other countries, including the U.S.A.

In broad terms, more than 96 per cent of the deposits of the commercial banks in India at the present time are with institutions, which on the basis of their own experience and performance in the past, have been able to inspire and to maintain the confidence of the constituents as well as the general public. The deposits which may be regarded by pessimists as vulnerable constitute perhaps 4 per cent or even less of the commercial banks' total deposits at the present time. In actual quantum, the loss or erosion in deposits is not, on our estimation, so great as to cause any serious concern.

The decision to introduce a scheme of insurance has been taken, in these circumstances, primarily with the object of removing any anxiety or misgiving on the part of the individual depositors regarding the safety of the deposits in which they are, or may be, particularly interested. If the banking industry is to develop and to maintain a rate of growth commensurate with the responsibilities which are likely to be entrusted to it during the third Plan, or the opportunities which may be provided for it during the period of that Plan, it must be able to offer a guarantee or assurance of protection in respect of every deposit, whatever the position or status of the bank or the depositor may be; and the depositor should also be enabled, in the event of any unforeseen loss, to obtain as large a portion as may be possible of the amounts due to him, without waiting for the process of liquidation or the realisation of the assets of the bank to be completed.

A guarantee of the kind which is now envisaged and the assurance of immediate payment in the event of a loss are necessary to encourage the banking habit peraticularly on the part of those small savers, who generally deal with unit-banks or other relatively small institutions. If, as we expect, this guarantee encourages the growth of deposits and enables the banks to mobilise the available financial resources, and to extend and increase the area and scope of their operations, the object which we have in view will be attained.

I shall now indicate very briefly the salient features of the present Bill. As the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the notes on clauses make it clear, the intention is that all the deposits in all the commercial banks, excluding Government deposits and the deposits of the insured banks themselves, should get the benefit of insurance cover within thirty days of the commencement of the Act. The present limit of the Corporation's liability will be Rs. 1,500. The maximum permissible amount of the insurance premium will be 15 naya parise per Rs. 100 per annum. The Corporation's liability, according to the scheme of this Bill, will arise as soon as a bank has been taken into liquidation, or as soon as a scheme of reconstruction or amalgamation providing for any scaling down of the deposits has been sanctioned in relation to it. The Bill provides that in the event of liquidation, steps will immediately be taken by the Corporation to disburse the entire deposit upto the limit of

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

the insurance, and that in the event of the enforcement of any scheme for the scaling down of the deposits, the deficiency will likewise be paid. The amounts, if any, which will normally be due to the depositors wil be diverted subsequently for payments to the Corporation, until such time as the expenditure incurred by the Corporation has been completely reimbursed to it.

I do not think it is necessary for me to detain the House by explaining at length the minor details of the Bill. These are fully explained in the notes on clauses and I do not think that these provisions call for any particular remarks.

The number of accounts with commercial banks is now estimated at about 6 millions. The size of the average deposit, however, varies from time to time. On the basis of such information as we have, we estimate very broadly that 5 per cent of the number of accounts and 20 per cent or one-fifth of the entire deposits excluding the PL-480 funds may be covered by the scheme, which has now been proposed.

Sir, it is our intention that although the Bill provide for a ceiling of 15 nP per Rs. 100, the actual rate of the premium should be fixed at 5 nP for the time being. The House will agree that the cost of the insurance at this rate will be relatively cheap.

We expect that having regard to the time at which and the circumstances in which the scheme is being introduced, the strain on the resources which are being placed at the disposal of the Corporation will not be very great. The Bill, however, provides for an increase in the premium rate, in case this should become necessary at any later stage, and the limit of the insurance can also be increased, in case this is considered really necessary and the Corporation's finances permit this in the future. The cost or the extent of the insurance cover can thus be readjusted, if necessary. from time to time, in the light of actual experience regarding the working of the Corporation.

I would also like to invite the attention of the House at this stage to an important departure from the details of the scheme as they were published in the Press a few months ago. It will be noticed that the scheme of deposit insurance now outlined in the Bill covers the deposits of all banks, including the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. Earlier, the Government of India had decided to exclude the deposits of these latter banks from the purview of the scheme, and in May, 1961 an announcement had also been made to that effect. It had also been indicated at that time that these banks would make appropriate contributions in support of the scheme in the wider public interest. The State Bank and its subsidiaries are constituted as public corporations by the Central Government under special charters. This distinguishes them from other commercial banks, and it is not necessary to cover the deposits of these banks by an insurance scheme, the primary object of which is the restoration of the confidence of the depositors.

However, certain legal and other difficulties have been encountered in implementing the decision in the form in which it was originally announced. Accordingly, the deposits of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries have also been formally included in the scheme and the contributions which these banks would have made in accordance with the previous decision will now be made by them in the shape of premia.

Although the State Bank and its subsidiaries, notwithstanding their special position, have been called upon to participate in the scheme in the larger interests of the banking system, financial institution accepting deposits, other than banks which are governed wholly or in part by the provisions of the Banking Companies Act, will not be included within the scope of this insurance scheme. I

would like to indicate very briefly the reasons why it has not been possible to cover these deposits.

As hon. Members are aware, the powers of inspection and control, which the Reserve Bank exercises over the banking system are limited to banking companies or statutory corporations carrying on the business of banking. Co-operative societies carrying on similar functions are speciafically exempted from the provisions of the Banking Companies Act; and they are not, therefore, subject to the same degree of control as in the case of the other commercial banks. The number of co-operative societies accepting deposits from non-members, with which the new Corporation will have to enter into working arrangements in case they are to be covered, is also relatively very large. The size of the net insurable public deposits with these and other institutions is, on the other hand, not very considerable. Having regard to these and other relevant considerations and the legal and other difficulties of extending the arrangements now proposed, so as to include these institutions also, it has been decided that the scheme should for the time being be confined to commercial banks.

We believe that the institutions which are outside the scheme and which serve on the whole only the specialised needs of particular members or groups will not be affected adversely by these decisions. The position can, if necessary, be reviewed at a later stage after the Corporation has been established and has built up the necessary financial and other resources for enlarging the scope of its responsibilities.

I indicated at the beginning of this speech that the Corporation which this Bill seeks to establish will be the Second institution of its kind in the world. The scheme of deposit insurance in the U.S.A., on which ours is to some extent modelled, has justified itself, in the sense that it has facilitated a remarkable growth in bank deposits and in the nation-wide development of banking institutions of all kinds. The American bainking system has found it possible to achieve a considerable measure of stability over a period of about twenty-eight years since the scheme was first introduced. This stability, it is also relevant to add, has been achieved and maintained under varying conditions of boom, recession and readjustment and at comparatively very little cost in terms of the effective premia or payments by the Deposit Insurance Corporation.

It is my hope that the experiment which we are trying will be equally successful. By enabling Indian banks to participate fully in our economic growth and to contribute effectively to it in such a manner as to accelerate it, the Corporation which is proposed to be established according to this Bill will, I am sure, abundantly justify itself.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a corporation for the purpose of insurance of deposits and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Now, I have received notice of two amendments to the motion for consideration. Are they being moved?

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th November, 1961." (1).

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st November, 1961." (7).

Mr. Speaker: Both the amendments as well as the original motion are now before the House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, may I seek a clarification—I do not want to participate in the debate—with regard to the premia? Will the hon. Deputy Minister make it clear that while assessing income-tax on these banks the premia amount paid to this organisation shall be deducted from the total income assessable to income-tax as is the case in the maintenance of property, fire premia and other things? Will that concession be available to these banks, because after all this will be paid with a view to protecting their capital?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Does the hon. Member want to know whether they will be given deductions to the extent of the premia paid for purposes of income-tax?

Shri Tyagi: I want to know whether in assessing the total income for calculating the income-tax the amount of premia paid will be deducted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will clarify that when we take up the detailed examination of the Bill clause by clause.

Mr. Speaker: In all, four hours have been allotted for this Bill. May I know how much time hon. Members would require for the general discussion and how much for the clause-by-clause consideration?

Some hon. Members: Three hours for general discussion and one hour for clause-by-clause consideration.

Mr. Speaker: All right. May I know how many hon. Members would like to participate in this debate?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I find there are ten hon. Members including the hon. Deputy Minister.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): It may not last for three hours.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vasudevan Nair—hon. Members may confine their remarks to 15 minutes.

Shri Naldurgkar: Sir, my amendment is No. 1 on the list.

Mr. Speaker: I know it is there. Does the hon. Member mean to say that therefore he should be called first? That does not matter. Both the amendments as well as the original motion are before the House and all hon. Members can speak on them. Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Sir, I hope this is one of the various steps intended to stabilise our banking industry. The hon. Minister has just now stated that this Bill should not give an impression that our banking industry is in a crisis. Nobody would like to say that the Indian banking industry is in a crisis. But, at the same time, we will have to face facts. The very fact that the leaders of the banking industry both in the public sector as well as in the privatee sector met several times during the last one year to discuss ways and means of getting out of some difficulties—I should put it in that way if the word 'crisis' is not to be used in this context—shows that there are some very serious problems facing this vital industry.

And, apart from this proopsal to have this deposit insurance corporation, I think the Reserve Bank has proposals and the banking industry as a whole has various other proposals. For example, I hear that there is a proposal to increase the interest rate so that deposits are mobilised much more than what was done, for example, last year.

Now, the report of the Reserve Bank regarding the trends of the banking industry in 1960 has brought out very important problems. They have posed very important problems, and it is to a certain extent disturbing to find that at least in the second half of 1960 the deposit position was not very good,

was not very encouraging. Therefore, this proposed legislation, let us hope, will help at least to a certain extent to stabilise the deposits, will help in mobilising the deposits much more than what was possible in the last year.

Sir, it is a fact that this deposit insurance scheme will not be a guarantee against bank crashes—I hope the Government also is aware of that fact—because in spite of this deposit insurance scheme in the United States of America for the last so many years, nearly thirty years, we have heard stories of bank crashes. Of course, it is entirely a different problem. When the banking industry is mainly in the clutches of some people who are concerned mainly with their profits ond who carry on the business—I do not say all of them, but at least many of them—not in a proper way, then it is quite natural that there will be some crashes.

We had the painful experience of two important banks crashing last year—one was the Luxmi Bank before and the Palai Bank afterwards—and as far as my State is concerned perhaps we were the worst hit as a result of this bank crash and afterwards as a result of the moratorium for five or six banks.

Now, in the present situation, we do not believe that all these schemes by themselves will help to create full confidence in the depositors, in the public, as long as the banking industry is mainly in the hands of the private sector. As you know, Sir, our position is well known in this regard, and even at this statge we would like to re-emphasise our faith in the ultimate nationalisation of banking industry, especially the scheduled banks. We are really sorry that the Government is fighting shy of it even now after so much of experience, and at a time when the resources position in this country as far as the Plan is concerned is very difficult it would have been worth while, it would have been a very proper step on the part of the Government to nationalise the scheduled banks and to get hold of such a large amount—nearly Rs. 2000 crores. But, unfortunately, the Government is taking up a very conservative and rigid position on this question. May be, we hope, that in course of time they will come round, wisdom and good sense will dawn on them and proper steps will be taken to see that this vital industry in the national economy is properly managed, is in the hands of the Government and is properly utilised for the development of our country. All the same, in the present set up I would like to welcome this legislation, because this will help to create confidence, at least in the minds of a section of the depositors that at least up to Rs. 1,500 would be saved. At present, there is a guarantee only about Rs. 250 and, by virtue of this legislation, that limit goes up to Rs. 1,500. In that sense, this is a good step and this has to be welcomed in that limited sense.

But I have to offer a very serious criticism about this particular piece of legislation. The hon. Minister tried to explain why they have decided to include the State Bank and its subsidiaries also in this deposit insurance scheme. We are totally opposed to this step. We are opposed to it both in principle and on practical considerations. There was a demand from the leaders of the banking industry in the private sector that the State Bank should be dragged in. The hon. Minister himself told us now that the Government were not in a mood to do so in beginning and that they did not want the State Bank to be included in this. I should say that their original thinking was very correct and they ought to have stuck to that decision. I am sorry, they have succumbed to the pressure from some of the leaders of the banking industry in the private sector. They wanted to club all these banks together and treat the State Bank on a par with the private banks. I have no prejudice

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

against the private banks as as whole but, as we know the situation in the banking industry, there is the serious danger of bank crashes only in the private sector. I do not think the Government have any fear that there is going to be a bank crash, as far as the State Bank is concerned. Then everything is finished. There is no fear on the part of anybody in this country about the soundness of the State Bank. If the State Bank crashes, then the Government also crash; there is no doubt about it.

When that is the situation, what is the principle behind clubbing together the State Bank as well as the private Banks? I am not at all satisfied with the explanation given by the hon. Minister in his opening speech. So, as a principle, Government ought to have treated the State Bank on an entirely different qualitative level. Otherwise, what is the fun in pointing out that the private banks, because of their behaviour, created the danger of bank crashes? So as a principle, it is wrong to include the State Bank along with the private banks.

Secondly, on practical considerations also, we are opposed to it. Because, even if it is 5 nP. for hundred rupees. . .

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): 15 nP.

Shri Vasudeven Nair: The Minister stated that, for the time being, they are going to have only 5 nP. which may go up to 15 nP. For the time being, it is only 5 nP. Let it be even 1 nP. The State Bank being such a major institution, I am sure, it will have to set apart a considerable amount for this premium. I would like to know the amount from the hon. Minister, if he could furnish that information.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It will be Rs. 30 lakhs to 35 lakhs.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: So, why should that amount be unnecessarily diveretd to this Corporation? Of course, Government may say that that Corporation is also managed mainly by the Government, Reserve Bank etc. and that there is a provision that they can invest their money in Government securities and things like that. But why should we invite all these complications simply to satisfy the demand of the leaders of the banking industry in the private sector? So, for these two considerations, we would urge upon the Government to go back upon their present position and to stick to their original decision of not clubbing the State Bank with the private banks in this country.

Then I want to refer to the inadequacy of the amount insured in this Bill. After all, what is Rs. 1,500 in India today? Here we have to take into account the value of the rupee. Even a midle class family in our country can deposit a much bigger amount.

12.37 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

My own view is that even at this initial stage we ought to have covered a bigger amount in this legislation. The Minister has stated that the deposits covered will be only 20 per cent of the total. We are trying to frame this Bill on the basis of the American legislation, to a certain extent. I am told that under the American Deposit Insurance Scheme the amount insured is quite substantial, up to 10,000 dollars, and the percentage of deposits covered is well over 75 per cent. That is a very substantial amount. This meagre 20 per cent of the total deposits in India will not go very far in re-establishing the confidence among our depositors. So, I would request the Government at least to double the percentage covered.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member quoted America. For his information, I may say that they also started with 2,500 dollars and, over a period of years, they raised it to 10,000 dollars. Our intention also is to start in that way and raise it later on, if necessary.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Even then it was 2,500 dollars, which is not a very small amount. Here we want mainly to protect the small and middle class depositors by this legislation. Of course, the result of this will obviously be, as some newspapers have commented, people would be distributing their deposits in various banks and there will be many more accounts. I am not an expert and I do not know much about it, but I think that will be the natural tendency. So, it would have been much better and advisable if we had at least doubled the amount. Of course, Government may say that we cannot be very ambitious at the initial stage, but I would request them to realise that this amount is only 20 per cent of the total deposits.

The Banks, according to this Bill, will have to pay a premium. I would like to know from the Government what the impact of this will be on the individual depositors, as it is not at all clear in this Bill.

How are they going to pay this premium? From where? What is the source? Is it to be paid from the profits of the bank? Or, will they find out some method of extracting it from the depositors themselves? We have the experience of sales tax, for example. Of course, there the consumers are not directly taxed by the Government But virtually all the tax is borne by the consumers. We have very clever businessmen in this country. We have very clever bankers in this country who will very easily devise methods to get that much amount from the depositors themselves. So, I would like to get a clarification from the Government. I would like the Government to assure us that this will not be an additional burden on the depositors but that it would be borne by the banking industry because ultimately even this measure is made necessary because of the banking industry. I think, if we accept this Bill with these changes, it would at least go a little way in re-establishing the confidence among our depositors.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Madam Chairman, I must congratulate my hon. friend for the very moderate tone that he adopted in introducing this Bill. In many ways this is a satisfactory measure, but at the outset I should like to point out that under a different scheme we might have insured the bulk of deposits in our banks. Had we decided on the Reserve Bank paying an interest of 2 per cent, a nominal amount, on the statutory balances held by various banks into an insurance fund we might have had ample resources for insuring deposits upto practically any amount. But this scheme is not before the House. The Deposit Insurance Corporation proposed to be set up by the Government is a step in the right direction. We are taking a step to inspire confidence among large numbers of savers. The test of any sound insurance is that it should work well. An insurance scheme is said to work well when there is no need to pay a depositor. That, after all, is the real test of any sound insurance scheme. My hon. friend, Shri Vasudevan Nair, in a very strongly worded attack on the Government pointed out that the State Bank and other institutions should have been excluded. I totally disagree with him. If the strong have to go to the rescue of the weak—this is the basis of insurance—why, in what name can we exclude the State Bank from the category of other banking institution?

Now I should like to take for a very short while the definition of a deposit as laid down in the Bill. According to my hon. friend, a deposit is defined "as an aggregate amount of all the unpaid balances due to a depositor but

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

excludes deposits received outside India and amounts due to the Central Government or to a State or a foreign government or to an insured bank." What is the logic behind the exclusion of foreign deposits of Indian banks? It may be argued that only the bigger or the more solvent banks have branches abroad and these are unlikely to fail; to insure such deposits would only add to the costs of banking. But as against this powerful consideration, may I not suggest that insuring these deposits will add to their attractiveness, particularly in countries where banking is under developed? May not the extension of insurance lead to an expansion of Indian banks in Africa and South-East-Asia? Therefore, I suggest and I request my hon. friend to consider this suggestion that it would be desirable to give the option of insuring foreign deposits to Indian banks so that we might really have attractiveness of Indian banks at least in many of these new areas.

Under this scheme we are insuring upto Rs. 1,500. I take it from my hon. friend that excluding those categories which fall outside the purview of insurance the deposits in accounts with balances of Rs. 1,500 and less than Rs. 1,500 represent 75 per cent of the accounts in our banking system. I would like to ask one or two questions. How are these accounts distributed as between the banks? Do the large banks have the bulk of these deposits? Or are they distributed amoung the smaller or the weaker banks? If the bulk of such accounts is distributed among the larger banks, this insurance cover is not likely to be necessary in practice. On the other hand if the major portion is with the weaker banks, the contingent liability may be very large. Let us realise that deposit insurance, although valuable is only one measure for inspiring confidence among the savers in our community. The crashes of the Lakshmi Bank and the Palai Bank some time ago shook the confidence of many savers in the banking structure and although from the statistical point of view it might be pointed out that the collapses are few, when financial institutions collapse, even one or two, they tend to have a very, very pessimistic influence on the community. It is from that point of view that many of us demanded that there should be a deposit insurance corporation and that other energetic steps should be taken by the Reserve Bank. I do feel that the other and equally important—if not more important,—measure is for the Reserve Bank to act effectively to re-organise the banking structure in our country by attempting to assist the smaller banks which show a tendency to be solvent, and by bringing about voluntary mergers where they are necessary. In another few years, we should have no non-scheduled banks in our country at all. There ought to be only one category, and the soundness of these banks should be ensured through constructive inspection and friendly assistance by the Reserve Bank which has sufficient powers already given it.

Unfortunately, there is a fatality in our approach to financial institutions in our country. I have always felt that we take interest in financial institutions only when they are in trouble. Then, of course, our panacea is to suggest either a committee of inspection or a demand for nationalisation. I venture to think that these are not by any means the sole remedies for our banking structure. When I say that we take a fugitive interest in this problem I include among the 'we' that body of our oracular wisdom, the Planning Commission, which is said to indulge in perspective planning over numerous industries. But it has, as yet, not devoted any attention to banking industry as one meriting attention. Neither in the First Plan nor in the Second Plan, nor in the Third Plan have we had the foresight or the

wisdom to recognise banking as a sector meriting analysis and prescriptions for development. We are content to assume that there are banks in our country and, like that famous character of Harriet Beecher Stowe, "Topsy", we assume that they will grow, uncared for and that the regulations of banking law will do the job of ensuring their growth. But we have to take a fresh look at banking. We have to look at its problems, procedures and practices from a different perspective. The Reserve Bank, and the Government in consultation with the banking community should evolve a long-term plan for the development of banking in our country. It is urgent that we should do so, especially as much as our development is dependent on the growth of a resilient banking structure in our country.

What are the problems that banks have to face in promoting exports which we want to double? Hitherto we have had no thought given to this question. But Members of Parliament, Ministers have been suggesting that they think that they can plan doubling our exports without realising that the financial structure also plays very important part in promoting the growth of exports. How can banking be made to contribute, shall we say, in the next five years to the mobilising of resources in the growing rural and new urban communities? It is not the contention of anyone who has given any thought to this problem that the State Bank by itself will be able to do this job. We have to find out what the relation should be between different branches of banks, and how growth of the banking habit in many of these new rural and urban areas should be brought about.

Let us also realise that just as in the textile industry the problems of modernisation have come like a flood on us, so too in banking will they come on us unless we plan ahead. Why, for instance, does it take half an hour for a customer to obtain cash from the counter whereas in the United Kingdom or other centres it takes only about five or ten minutes? Also let us realise that the cost of banking will rise. The bank employees, like other sections, will obtain increased emoluments. That is a legitimate demand which we will have to concede and this will lead to a rise in bank charges which the depositors will have to pay. In future, banking may be a luxury, restricted to a few areas, or at any rate, its growth may be very slow, unless we followed a rational policy of modernisation, which takes into account, not only the latest techniques evolved in different parts of the world, but adopts them to the needs and reasons of our country. While undoubtedly wedded to the principle of having labour intensiveness in most of our enterprises, we should, at the same time, take into account the growth of modernisation which would be necessary for effecting very many rational improvements.

Let me ask another question of my friend. He has spoken very eloquently of the future and how he expects it to develop. What, for instance, are the steps that we intend taking to integrate the un-organised with the organised banking sector? We all know that the shroffs, today, play a very vital part in the wholesale and retail trade. They finance, if my memory serves me aright, according to information that has been supplied by the Reserve Bank and various other banking institutions, a little over 75 per cent of our wholesale and retail trade. No doubt, the costs are very high. If, in future, we wish to reduce the costs of distribution—and it is necessary that we should reduce the costs of distribution—both for internal trade and for export trade then, undoubtedly, there is need for our thinking afresh on how we are going to integrate the un-organised with the organised sector in our banking. Up to now, I regret to say, the Pundits of the Planning Commission have had neither the wisdom nor the time to devote any

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

attention to this problem, but they have contented themselves with issuing long-winded directives on how costs of distribution should be brought down. But, this is essentially a practical issue which ought to be considered by the banking community and by the Government, so that we may be able to evolve some way of having an integrated structure.

From another point of view, it is essential that we should integrate the un-organised and the organised sector. The Radcliffe Commission has pointed out that it is more than ever necessary that we should consider all financial institutions and find out how far they can really be subject to control form the Bank of England. I suggest that the very effectiveness of our monetary policy depends upon how we are able to integrate both the unorganised and the organised sector.

Now, a great deal has been said about co-operative banks. I yield to none in my desire to have them developed. I am very glad that the Reserve Bank has encouraged co-operative banking in our country. But, do let us realise that any bank, in order to fulfil its legitimate function, would have to attract deposits and deposits in large measure, before it can be said to be solvent. Up to now, cooperative banks have not been able to attract sufficient amount of deposits. Have the Reserve Bank, has the Government, have the Members of the Planning Commission given any thought to this matter? Sooner or later, we will have to give some thought to this matter, since, we cannot ensure a continuous flow of assistance to financial institutions. Unless we are reasonably certain that they will stand on their feet after a while, assistance is not likely to do good.

I believe that this Bill, modest though it is in its scope, has a valuable function to fulfil. I am very glad to hear that, as my hon. friend the Minister pointed out, he does not propose to rest on his oars and that he will take into account the various aspects of banking. My grouse against the Planning Commission and the Government is that they react only to *ad hoc* situations and that they do not take a long view of the problems of banking. Even the Reserve Bank, which includes directors who ought to be knowledgeable have not given sufficient thought to the basic problems of banking. I hope that in the near future, the Minister and the various members of the banking community and others will examine these questions and find out what the solution are. Maybe, all their solutions will not appeal to us. But, at any rate, we in the legislature will have something to work upon, and as a result of these suggestions being constructively criticised in the nation's forum, let us hope that banking will become more progressive and that we will have a greater amount of integration and a greater amount of foresight devoted to the long term development of banking as a sector.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): While welcoming this Bill, I cannot but look to the events that occurred about 10 or 11 years ago in my own State. Just after the economic and financial loss of Partition, there was an epidemic of bank failures in Bengal. A large number of banks failed and quite a considerable number of middle class people were ruined because of the bank failures. I raised this question on the floor of the House on several occasions and I suggested that there should be a system of deposit insurance. The Reserve Bank was so rigid in its outlook. At least on this point, they did not agree. Two committees, the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee and the Shroff Committee made some suggestions about this scheme.

12.57 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Anyhow, the bank failures of the last few years, I think, have served as a sort of shock treatment for the Reserve Bank and they have now reconciled themselves to this position.

I should, in this connection, also congratulate the Members of this House for the chorus of indignant protests that this House raised over two bank failures and also over the run on another important bank of the country. Without those protests from this House, I am yet doubtful whether the Government or the Reserve Bank would have come forward with this Bill even now. While lending my support to the scheme, I have some words of criticism also.

It has been stated that the coverage of insurance will be only Rs. 1500. It is apparently low. They should see if the limit can be raised. My hon. friend the Minister piloting the Bill has mentioned that it will cover 20 per cent of our total deposits. If you consider only the personal accounts excluding business accounts, the coverage may be somewhat more. The Members of the House would be more interested in the personal accounts, particularly the smaller accounts than the business accounts. While considering this Bill, we should see how far the poorer sections or middle class sections of the depositors will be protected by the provisions of this Bill and also how far this insurance scheme will encourage the banking habit among the people of the country. There was a sort of panic that banks may fail and the poorer people generally would not like to put their money in banks. By this insurance scheme, at least up to Rs. 1500 is being ensured and I hope it will be an encouragement for the middle classes and the poorer sections of the people to put their money in banks and not under the ground or in some other dubious way. Mention has been made about the U.S.A. scheme. They started with about $2500. Now, the amount has been raised to about $10,000. Of course, if they have $2500 then comparing the economic condition and the standard of living of our country, it may be quite proper that our coverage may be only Rs. 1500. But it is no use making an absolute comparison between the American figures and the Indian figures. We should take into consideration also the economic condition of the two countries concerned.

13 hrs.

The hon. Member who spoke first objected to the State Bank and its subsidiaries being included under this scheme. I think that if the State Bank and its subsidiaries had been excluded, this measure would have proved a sort of discriminatory measure adversely affecting the other commercial banks. I do not know what legal matters the hon. Minister had in view when he said that there were some legal difficulties. I do not know what the legal difficulties are, but, in any case, if the provision would have been to exclude the State Bank and the subsidiary banks of the State Bank from the operation of this Bill, that would have meant a sort of discrimination against the other commercial banks. It is better that the State Bank also has been included under this scheme along with its subsidiary banks, so that, as regards the working expenses, the commercial banks may not be put in a disadvantageous position on account of the State Bank and its subsidiaries being exempted from paying this premium.

While welcoming this Bill, we should also see how far this Bill can be effective in stabilising or banking industry. The main thing is that the Reserve Bank has to do its inspecting properly and see that no unsound banking is encouraged. This Bill should not be taken as an encouragement to unsound banking. In fact, such apprehensions have been expressed by some people that this Bill, having put the unsound and the sound banks on a parity or at the same level, may encourage unsound banking. I believe that there is such a danger, and I, therefore, feel that the Reserve Bank should take sufficient precaution to see that under the protection of this Bill no unsound

[Shri A. C. Guha]

banking is indulged in, particularly by the smaller banks.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the position prevailing in the banking industry. I think more than ten years ago the Banking Companies Act was passed, and in that Act, there was a provision for inspection and also for the licensing of banks. But, as yet, I think that about 80 per cent even of the scheduled banks have not been licensed. Only just a few of them have been licensed. And most of the non-scheduled banks are non-licensed. The mentioning of the names of the licensed and non-licensed banks is a dangerous thing. So, I do not like to mention those names. But it is a fact that only about 67 banks have been licensed so far, out of a total number of 95 scheduled banks and 284 or so non-scheduled banks; of the 95 scheduled banks, 86 are non-licensed as yet.

The plea of the Reserve Bank is that they have not got sufficient staff to do the inspection. I am afraid that that is not a valid plea. Within ten years, the Reserve Bank should have completed this process of licensing, and if any bank is found to be not fit for licensing even after these ten years, then, certain steps should be taken about that bank.

Under the amendment enacted in this House during the last year, there were enough provisions whereby the Reserve Bank could amalgamate an unsound bank with another bank or put it under moratorium or do some such thing. It is not necessary to send that bank immediately to liquidation. There are other courses also open to the Reserve Bank now to put an unsound bank on the right track, so that all the banks may be licensed, within a reasonable period of time. I would like the hon. Minister to assure this House that at least the scheduled banks will be licensed without any delay. I would like to know how long this process is going to be continued.

About the composition of the Corporation, I must say that it is rather not very definite and clear. It has become the practice of Government to make all these bodies filled with high-browed and top people and costly people also. That should not be the practice which should be followed in the case of this Corporation in particular, and the administrative expenses of this corporation should be kept at a very low level.

I do not think that this corporation will have much of office work to do, because I do not expect that there will be any bank failures in the near future. If there is any bank failure now, the entire responsibility will be on the Reserve Bank. If, in spite of the several amendments made to the Banking Companies Act and in spite of the drastic powers conferred on the Reserve Bank, there are any bank failures, the Reserve Bank shoulld take the entire responsibility for them. So, unless there is any bank failure, this corporation would not have much of administrative work. So, it is very necessary that the administrative expenses should be kept down.

It has been stated in clause 25 that the General Fund shall be invested in promissory notes, stock or securities of the Central Government. From our point of view, I welcome this provision, that there would not be any investment in the private sector. But, at the same time, I should like to say that a pertinent question may be raised that the fund being contributed almost solely by the private sector, they will not get any advantage of this fund by way of investment in the private sector. That is also a point which Government should consider. The money is contributed mostly by the private sector. Even though personally I would agree that investment should be mostly in the public sector, the question may, however, be pertinently raised by the banks and by the private sector that having contributed the money them-

selves, still they would be denied of any advantage from this fund. This Fund will have a fairly large investible amount in it.

It has been stated that at present the rate of premium would be 5 nP. Our total deposits, including those of the State Bank and the subsidiary banks, would be over Rs. 2,000 crores. At the rate of 5 of one rupee per hundred—5 per cent of one per cent—I think the total annual premium would be about Rs. 1 crore.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): It is not the total deposits that will be insured.

Shri A. C. Guha: Premium will be paid on the total deposit of the banks, not only on the amount insured. I think that is the position.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes.

Shri A. C. Guha: 5 per cent of one per cent would amount to Rs. 1 crore annually if the deposit is Rs. 2,000 crores. Assuming that there will not be any bank failures in near future, within a few years this Corporation will have a fairly big amount.

I think there is a provision in the United States that the banks will get a refund from the premium paid by them. The original capital has also now been repaid by the Corporation. The Corp ration in America, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, is now a mutual body. This Bill does not contain any such provision. The capital contributed by the Reserve Bank will be a permanent contribution. There is no provision for refund of the amount by the Corporation and the Corporation being converted into a mutual body. I think Government should consider whether this may be possible to be done, if not today, at least at some future time. After a few years' experience, they may see that this Corporation can also be converted into a mutual body by refund of the capital paid by the Reserve Bank.

Then there is a system of rebate in insurance. If a car is insured and if there is no claim, then next year the insurant gets a rebate over the insurance premium. I feel if a bank has done well and there is no loss on account of the unsound working of the bank, at least as an encouragement to sound banking, such a bank should get a rebate. I would suggest to Government whether a system of rebate for there being no claim cannot be devised and that no claims rebate granted to the insured bank.

Under clause 6(3) (a), a person will be disqualified from being a director if he has been dismissed from the service of the Government or of a local authority or of a corporation or company in which not less than 51 per cent of the paid up capital is held by Government. Why should this disqualification be confined to only government employees in government concerns being found guilty of misconduct? I think any bank employee found guilty of misconduct in any bank or dismissed from the service of any bank should also be debarred from being a director of this Corporation.

Last year there was a run on a very important scheduled bank—one of the top four or five banks in the country—and it was stated on the floor of this House that an employee dismissed from that bank had joined another bank and he was at the root of the mischief. The Finance Minister gave the assurance that they would make an inquiry about that employee and steps would be taken. But I think nothing has been done.

As far as my knowledge goes, that employee is still in a very comfortable position in the bank from which he did that mischief to the previous bank in which he was employed. So persons found guilty of misconduct not only in government concerns or government establishments but also in other banks should be disqualified from being directors in the Corporation.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That bank did not consider it so.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is the bank's opinion. What is the opinion of the Reserve Bank?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have no power to force a bank to dismiss an employee who is found guilty.

Shri A. C. Guha: That I don't like to accept; the Reserve Bank has got enough power. Yet I want to put in that in this Bill, that employees who have been found guilty of misconduct in private banks also should be debarred from being nominated directors in this Corporation. Here the disqualification is limited only to employees of Government, local authorities or companies in which Government have 51 per cent share, but a bank employee found guilty of misconduct in a private concern may be employed as Director here. My suggestion is that this disqualification should also cover bank employees found guilty of any misconduct or dismissed from any bank.

Then there is another point. Because of this premium, the Reserve Bank should see to it that the banks do not raise their interest rates and shift the burden on to the borrowers, which would mean that the cost of production of other articles would go up.

Lastly, I have a few words to say about the general condition of the banking industry in India. This Bill is a protection mainly for the small depositors and the smaller banks. The present position of the banking industry is that the deposits of five or six big banks, which control more than 70 per cent of the deposits of commercial banks excluding the State Bank, are generally big deposits, and no small man can approach the big banks. They are more or less unapproachable or untouchable to the big banks. The position should not be like this. The smaller man should also have the facility of having proper banking opportunities. If they cannot approach the big banks, then the smaller banks should be put on a sound banking basis. This Bill should not be a plea for weeding out smaller banks. We need smaller banks because the smaller people cannot have business connections with big banks, nor can they get any advances from the big banks. I am not sure about the exact calculation, but I think it will be more or less correct to say that about 80 per cent, if not more, of the bank advances have gone to people who have got enough. The Planning Commission have repeatedly said that new entrants, the smaller people, should get banking facilities and financing institutions should help them. But not to speak of other financing institutions, the smaller people, the new entrants, cannot get any accommodation even from the big banks, and the banking facilities available in the country are mostly available only to men who have got enough and who can afford also to raise money otherwise. So, I request the Government and the Reserve Bank to see that the smaller banks are not weeded out, but are encouraged to finance the smaller people and the new entrants in business and industry. This Bill should not be an encouragement for unsound banking, nor an inducement to weed out the smaller banks. There should not be any inclination on the part of the Corporation to think that there may be some risk about the smaller banks, and so the smaller banks should all be amalgamated. I was one of the first to advocate the policy of amalgamation, but amalgamation only upto a point. That policy should not mean the weeding out of the small banks which alone can help the smaller people.

With these words, I commend this Bill to the acceptance of the Bill. I hope that at least after gaining some experience by working this Corporation, some of the modifications suggested by me will be accommodated, particularly to see if this Corporation can be converted into a mutual body, and if some sort of re-

bate can be given to banks for not putting in any damage claim on the Corporation.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I think there is no dispute so far as the principle underlying the Bill is concerned, which is acceptable, and I am sure that, as the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill has said, this Bill will butress the confidence of the public in our banking system and that, in particular, at a time when we are trying to encourage small savings, this will go a great way in boosting up the morale of the small saver. With all that, I am frankly not satisfied with the provisions of this Bill, which, I believe, are, in a manner, halting and not calculated fully to achieve the purpose Government has in view.

Before I proceed further, I would like to refer to the important point made by my hon. friend Dr. Krishnaswami, namely that the shroffs who form an important part of the unorganised banking sector in this country have not been included in the Bill. I am afraid that, having regard to the nature of the business carried on by the shroffs, it is rather difficult to incorporate them in the scheme. Even though they may be supplying credit to the extent of 80 per cent, the fact remains that shroff business is done largely by firms and not by limited corporations, and the constitution of the firm partnerships changes frequently. This might introduce considerable complications. What is more, the shroffs establish their business on the basis of personal confidence reposed by the depositor in the particular firm. Still, I am of opinion that the time must eventually come, if the purpose of the Deposit Insurance Corporation is to be fulfilled, when some method will have to be found to bring at least the bigger shroffs within the ken of this legislation. I think a beginning can be made by a licensing system and a provision for deposits and gradually some sort of compounded liability for payment of premia may be imposed upon the firms as entities. Some such method will have to be found, and I think it is not beyond the scope of the draftsmen to devise a scheme whereby at least some part of the indigenous banking system can be brought within the purview of this Bill.

Coming to the scheme of the Bill, it follows the usual pattern of establishing a deposit insurance corporation, but I do not understand why the capital of the Corporation has been provided by a specific clause in the Bill. Clause 4 says that the authorised capital of the Corporation shall be Rs. 1 crore. That means, if at any time this authorised capital has to be increased, Government will have to come to the Houses of Parliament to amend the Act. I am of opinion that this thing should have been left to be done by a resolution passed by Parliament, and on the passing of such a resolution, without the Act having to be amended, it should be possible to increase the authorised capital. Because, personally I feel that an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore for such a purpose is very small, and very soon probably this limit will have to be exceeded. Therefore, instead of having a procedure whereby you incorporate in a section of the Act the authorised capital, it might have been much better if it had been provided that the Corporation shall have such authorised capital as Parliament, by resolution, from time to time, may determine. That would have made the thing more flexible.

The second point in connection with the Corporation is the constitution of its directorate. I find Government have made it a sort of closed preserve. In an institution like this where you require to tap the experience of several bankers, it is very necessary that representatives of the insured banks should also be there. What is this directorate going to be composed of?—the Governor and the

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Deputy-Governor of the Reserve Bank, some nominee of the Central Government, and two directors to be nominated also by the Central Government. Why is it that the insured banks who pay for all this insurance should not have their representatives included on the board? I think that is an omission which requires to be carefully looked into, and I think that at least two directors should be from the insured banks. It should not be difficult to provide a scheme whereby representatives of the insured banks can be taken on the board of directors.

Coming to the question of premium, I am afraid 15 *naye paise* is simply scandalous. I do not think a properly managed corporation would require to exceed 5 *naye paise* even. The hon. Minister said that in actual practice it will not be more than 5 *naye paise*.

Shri Prabhat Kar: At present it will be only 5 *naye paise*.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is what he says, but in the Bill it has been put down as 15 *naye paise*. My objection is that once you put a ceiling on insurance premium at a higher figure, the temptation is always to be extravagant and reach that figure. My experience is that in the Bombay Municipal Corporation the ceiling on general taxes was raised and kept at 21 per cent, and we very soon reached 21 per cent. Then it was increased to 25 per cent, we reached that figure also. So, you should impose on the Corporation an obligation to come to Parliament to have the Act amended, when Parliament will review why more premium is necessary. Therefore, I submit it should be put down at not more than 7 or 8 *naye paise*.

On the question raised by my hon. friend Shri Tyagi, I am also of the opinion that this amount of premium paid by banks should be eligible as expenditure for the purpose of business. Obviously, for income-tax purposes this would be admissible.

Now, what is the extent of protection that we are giving to the depositors? It is Rs. 1,500. It is true the hon. Minister has said that even keeping the limit at Rs. 1,500, we are covering 20 per cent of the deposits or 75 per cent of the six million accounts, if I understood him correctly. But 75 per cent of the six million accounts does not mean that $4\frac{1}{2}$ million accounts will be actually covered. It may not mean that. It also indicates the poverty of the nation that when you take the figure of only Rs. 1,500 so many accounts are covered. But is this sufficient? I submit it is not.

Let us take into account the fact that the value of the rupee has depreciated by 20 per cent in the last five years, and in the coming Third Plan I have no doubt that it will depreciate by another 20 per cent. If we take 1939 as the base, this figure of Rs. 1,500 really represents only Rs. 300 in value. What is the objection to raising this limit to, let us say, Rs. 3,000? If you raise the limit a great deal of protection will be given. Supposing you raise the limit, then the premium will be higher but not the rates of premium. But this premium the banks will invariably recover from the depositors, because there is absolutely no prohibition in the Bill that this shall not be so recovered.

And I shall tell you the usual method for recovering it. Even if it be just a small account, the banks charge a particular amount half-yearly. Formerly, it used to be Rs. 3 per account every six months. Now, they have made it Rs. 5 per account, every six months. They will just make it Rs. 6 and more than cover it; because if there are 45 lakhs of accounts, Rs. 45 lakhs will be available to the bank every six months. I am not sure; but, I think that if the depositor pays a small additional amount then, why not give him greater cover up to Rs. 3,000, or for the matter of that up to Rs. 5,000? It can

be done. I am of opinion, therefore, that the cover should extend at least to Rs. 3,000 if not to Rs. 5,000.

The banks do not have to lose anything. Maybe the depositors may pay one or two rupees per annum and they may be covered up to Rs. 5,000. This question has to be ultimately worked out by the actuaries. That is a point to be borne in mind. I do not want my hon. friend the Minister here and now to say that he will extend it. But, that is a point which he should bear in mind.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Why not they accept it now itself?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It has to be worked out by the actuaries. The other point I am making it this. The liquidator has to furnish a list within 3 months and then, within 2 months after that the Corporation has to pay the amount. I do not understand why the liquidator should take 3 months to furnish the list. Surely, what is at the foot of the account of an individual can be made out immediately. Every week the pass books are written up and nobody imagines this is a difficult task. I do not think it should really require more than one month, to send in a complete list of depositors.

In the case of a bank failure, the first point is that the party is rendered absolutely helpless for immediate requirements also. And, if you take 3 months to furnish the list and 2 months more to pay, then, in that case, 5 months will elapse by which period the party will have contracted debts from indigenous lenders such as shroffs. The purpose is quick and speed relief.

Why should the insurer require 5 months? Why not pay within one month? Why should the Corporation take two months to pay after the list is furnished, because the Corporation does not lose? If at all there is loss, the bank loses. The Corporation is subsequently reimbursed by the bank to the extent that it pays. I do not understand why payment should not be made within one week after the list is furnished. The purpose of insurance is defeated if you delay the payment because delayed payments are as bad as payments denied. This thing requires to be looked into carefully. I do not think all these things should be put down in the Bill. If it is said that it should be within such time as the Government may by notification fix, they can be adjusted. Otherwise, every time you will have to come to the House to amend it.

There are other provisions regarding the registration of existing banking companies and registration of defunct banking companies. All these things will also require to be carefully looked into.

Of course, until and unless the Act is put into operation, it is difficult to visualise all the difficulties that will crop up. I have no doubt that the Government will come here again with a revising Bill. They cannot at present foresee the difficulties that may arise and which they may have to face.

While I welcome this Bill as a step in the right direction, I say that Government is taking this step in a halting and faltering manner; and it is very necessary that an insurance Bill of this type should move forward boldly so as to instil confidence in large sections of the depositors.

One word finally regarding the inclusion of the Sate Bank also as an insured bank. I fully agree with the observations made by my hon. friend, Dr. Krishnaswami that the basic principle of insurance is that the strong must come to the rescue of the weak. Even if it is health insurance, if healthy people say that they will not insure, then, what will happen? Therefore, that is basic.

Secondly, if you exclude the State Bank, constitutional difficulties will arise. The State Bank not having

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to pay a premium will be at an advantage with respect to the other insured banks. Therefore, as a commercial institution doing banking business, the State Bank should pay. Otherwise, there is discriminatory treatment and that might attract the mischief of article 14.

Taking all these things into consideration I am of the opinion that Government would do well in bringing the State Bank also within the purview of the measure.

I do not expect the Government just now to say that they will do this or that they will do that. They should bear in mind that a little bolder approach will enable a larger cover being given to small depositors. And, if they do that they will serve a very useful purpose and our banking system will be placed on a sounder footing. This does not mean that with the passage of this Bill there will be no failures in banks. But I am sure it will help considerably to stop the rot at the very start.

श्री नलदुगकर : समापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं और इसको पेश करने के लिये मंत्री महाशय का अभिनन्दन करता हूं। यह बिल ऐसे वक्त पेश किया गया है, जब कि इस की सख्त जरूरत थी। अगर बैंकिंग की पिछली तारीख पर नजर डालें तो पता चलेगा और हमें ऐसा अनुभव (तजुर्बा) भी हुआ है—कि बैंकिंग अच्छा न होने की वजह से बहुत से बैंक लिक्विडेशन में चले गये और इस को जो नुक्सान हुआ, वह ज्यादातर डिपाजिटर्स का हुआ। इस का असर पब्लिक पर बहुत बुरा पड़ा है। जब हम देहात में दौरा करते हैं, तो वहां के लोग हम से यह पूछते हैं कि जब हम पैसा या जेवरात कपने घरों में रखते हैं, तो वह चोरों और डाकुओं के हाथों में चला जाता है और अगर उनको बैंकों में डिपाजिट करते हैं, तो बैंक लिक्विडेशन में चले जाते हैं, तो फिर ऐसी स्थिति में हम को क्या करना चाहिये ? जब पब्लिक ऐसी मुसीबत में थी और यह सोच रही थी कि अपने पैसे की हिफाजत की निस्बत क्या उपाय अख्तियार करना चाहिये, तो ऐसे वक्त पर यह कानुन पेश करने से पब्लिक पर अच्छा असर हो रहा है। इस लिये, जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, मैं मंत्री महाशय का अभिनन्दन करता हूं कि जिन्होंने यह बिल पेश कर के लोगों पर बहुत अच्छा असर पैदा किया है।

मैंने जो यह अमेंडमेंट पेश किया है कि इस बिल को पब्लिक ओपीनियन एलिसिट करने के लिये सर्कुलेट किया जाये, मैं उसकी वजूहात बयान करना चाहता हूं। इस कानून का ताल्लुक ज्यादातर डिपाजिटर्स और बैंकिंग कम्पनीज से होगा और उन्ही पर इस का प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इस बिल में चन्द दफात (क्लाजिज) ऐसी हैं, जिन की निस्बत डिपाजिटर्ज और बैंकिंग कम्पनीज की राय तलब करना बहुत जरूरी है।

इस बिल में रखी गई चन्द बातों की तरफ जो कि वेग हैं, मैं मंत्री महाशय की तवज्जह मबजूल कराना चाहता हूं। मसलन क्लाज १५ में यह लिखा गया है —

"Every insured bank shall, so long as it continues to be registered, be liable to pay a primium to the Corporation on its deposits.."

मैं तफसीलन एक बात मंत्री महाशय के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, ताकि उसका जवाब मुझे तसल्ली के साथ मिले। फर्ज कीजिये, एक बैंक में दस हजार रुपये वाले दस डिपाजिटर्ज हैं, जिनकी तादाद एक लाख रुपया होती है। १५०० के अगर दस डिपाजिटर हैं तो उस रकम की तादाद पंद्रह हजार हो जाती है। इस तरह से कुल डिपाजिटर्स एक लाख

पंद्रह हजार रु हो जाते हैं। आप क्लाज १६ के मातहत डिपाजिटर्स की रकम दे रहे हैं तीस हजार। अब जो प्रीमियम दिया जाने वाला है इन्शोरेंस बैंक को वह क्या एक लाख पन्द्रह हजार पर देना पड़ेगा या तीस हजार पर देना पड़ेगा। जब तक इस का साल्यूशन नहीं हो जाता है तब तक मुश्किलात ही पैदा होने वाली हैं। इस वास्ते इसका क्लेरिफिकेशन हो जाना चाहिये। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको पब्लिश किया जाये और राय ले ली जाय।

अब मैं क्लाज १० पर आता हूं। इस कानून की क्लाज ३ के तहत आपने कहा है कि आप एक कारपोरेशन को इनकारपोरेट करेंगे। जब यह कारपोरेशन एस्टेबलिश होगा उसी वक्त से इस कारपोरेशन को अखत्यार होगा कि वह बैंकिंग कम्पनीज को रजिस्टर करे रजिस्टर होने के बाद ही यह काम पूरा होगा। उसके बाद जो डायरेक्टर्ज हैं एप्वाइंट होने वाले हैं ये डारेक्टर्ज क्लाज ६ की बी सी और डी के तहत एप्वाइंट होंगे। इसकी सब-क्लाज डी के तहत नान-आफिशल्ज को एपवाइंट किया जायेगा। अब जब हम पूरे कानून को देखते हैं और क्लाज तीन और क्लाज १० को इसके साथ साथ देखते हैं तो यह नहीं पाते हैं कि इस कानून के एनफोर्समेंट के साथ साथ, इसके शाया होने के साथ साथ जो बोर्ड है वह अटोमैटेकिली कायम हो जायेगा। इस वास्ते हमें इस बात पर भी गौर करना पड़ेगा और इस पर गौर करना जरूरी भी है कि एक महीने की एक मुद्दत जो आपने दी है, वह कहां तक मुनासिब हो सकती है और कहीं आगे चलकर उस में कोई पेचीदगियां पैदा तो न होंगी। होना यह चाहिये कि इस एक्ट के कमेंसमेंट से तीस दिन के अन्दर नहीं बल्कि इस कारपोरेशन के एस्टेबलिश होने के तीस दिन के अन्दर यह चीज हो।

क्लाज १० में कहा गया है :—

"The Corporation shall register every existing banking company as an insured bank . . .".

लेकिन कानून में कहीं भी ऐसी कोई क्लाज नहीं है या गुंजाइश नहीं है कि जिस की रू से बैंकिंग कम्पनी पर भी कोई ड्यूटी आयद होती हो कि रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिये कि उसको भी दरख्वास्त करनी है। क्लाज १० के तहत कारपोरेशन जरूर उनको रजिस्टर करेगा बैंकिंग कम्पनी पर भी कोई ड्यूटी आयद होनी चाहिये थी कि कितने दिन के अन्दर उनको रजिस्टर करवाना होगा। फिर अगर उन पर कानूनन कोई ड्यूटी आयद कर दी जाती है तो सवाल उठेगा कि मेरी इच्छा के बगैर आप कसदन क्यों मुझ पर यह जिम्मेदारी आयद कर रहे हैं। यह भी सोचने की बात है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने जो ६ नम्बर की एमेंडमेंट दी है मैं चाहता हूं उस पर विचार लिया जाये।

अब मैं क्लाज १५ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। फर्ज कीजिये कि किसी बैंक में २० लाख के डिपाजिट्स हैं। अब आप फी डिपाजिट १५०० के लिहाज से कुछ रकम देने वाले हैं। आप प्रिमियम तो पूरे डिपाजिट्स पर ले रहे हैं। ऐसी सूरत में कानूनी सवाल पैदा हो जाता है कि सारी रकम पर प्रीमियम देने से जो एक कांट्रेक्ट हो जाता है कारपोरेशन के साथ कि जिस हद तक और जिस रकम पर हम प्रीमियम दे रहे है, उस हद तक और उस रकम के लिये कारपोरेशन जिम्मेदार है। उस सूरत में क्या होगा, इस पर भी आप को विचार करना है। क्लाज १५ का प्राविसो २ और क्लाज १६ की सब-क्लाज २ के जो अलफ़ाज हैं, उनमें कुछ तबदीली करने की जरूरत है। क्लाज १५ में लफ्ज "आन इट्स डिपाजिट्स" आते हैं और इसको अगर क्लाज १६ के प्राविसो २ के साथ पढ़ें तो मालूम होता है कि बैंकिंग कम्पनीज १५०० तक के डिपाजिट्स तक के लिये ही प्रीमियम देने की जिम्मेदार हैं, इस से ज्यादा तादाद पर नहीं।

इसके साथ साथ क्लाज १६(२) को आप देखें तो उस में डिफेंस दोने की या कम्प्रोमाइज की जब नौबत आयेगी, तो उस में कुछ

[श्री नलदुर्गकर]

नहीं लिखा हुआ है कि कारपोरेशन डिफेंस के किस हद तक जिम्मेदार रहेगी। इस वास्ते यह भी गौर तलब मामला है।

अब मैं क्लाज ३५ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस क्लाज के बारे में प्रेस की ओपिनियन जो है और जो पब्लिक की ओपिनियन है, उस पर गौर कर लिया जाय। यहां पर यह उनको पावर दी गई है कि :

"The Corporation shall have free access to all such records of an insured bank perusal whereof may appear to the Corporation to be necessary for the discharge of its functions under this Act.".

यह ठीक नहीं मालूम देती। इसके बारे में काफी खौफ जाहिर किया गया है। क्लाज ६ के तहत कुछ नान-आफिशल मैम्बर आप बोर्ड में ले रहे हैं। मुम्किन है कि बैंकिंग कम्पनीज को जो कारोबार करती है, उनको उन्हें राज में रखना हो या कुछ बातें ऐसी हो सकती हैं जिनकी राज में रखना जरूरी समझा जा सकता है। इस तरह की चीजों को मालूम करने की अगर कोशिश की जाती है तो उनके कारीबार को धक्का लग सकता है। इस बिल के यहां इंट्रोड्यूस होने के बाद से जो क्रिटिसिज्म प्रेस में आया है, उस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। इस दफा ३५ के बारे में बैंकिंग कम्पनीज की राय है, उस राय पर भी आप को गौर कर लेना चाहिये।

अब हमें यह देखना है कि जो कारपोरेशन हम कायम करने जा रहे हैं वह किस मकसद के लिये है। इका मकसद सिर्फ डिपाजिट्स का इनश्योरेंस करना ही नहीं होना चाहिये बल्कि यह भी होना चाहिये कि सभी बैंक निहायत एफिशेंटली काम करें, इसको वह देखें। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो क्लाज ३५ और ३६ में जो कुछ भी गुंजाइश रखी गयी है, बैंकों पर निगरानी रखने की, वह कामयाब होगी। लेकिन अगर सिर्फ यही समझा जाता है कि कारपोरेशन १५०० रुपये तक की सेफ्टी के लिये जिम्मेदार है और इस के नतीजे के तौर पर अगर बैंक लिक्विडेशन में चले जाते हैं या कारोबार खराब हो जाता है तो मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि असल जो मकसद है इस कानून का वह ही खत्म हो जायेगा।

क्लाज १६(२) के लिहाज से १५०० से ज्यादा जिन के डिपाजिट्स है वह किसी वजह से उनको वापिस लेने की अगर पब्लिक की तरफ से कोशिश की जाती है और अगर कोई इस वजह से खौफ पैदा हो जाता है तो यह खतरनाक चीज होगी। फर्ज कीजिये कि किसी का किसी बैंक में आठ हजार रुपया डिपाजिट के तौर पर है। इस कानून के मुताबिक कारपोरेशन १५०० के लिये जिम्मेदार होगी और इससे ऊपर के लिये कोई इन्श्योरेंश नहीं होगा। ऐसी सूरत में इससे ज्यादा जिनके डिपाजिट्स हैं उन में उन डिपाजिट्स को विदड्रा करने का रुझान पैदा न हो जाये इसे भी आप देखें। लेकिन अगर ऐसा होता है तो यह एक खतरनाक चीज होगी। इस तरह की चीज का पब्लिक के दिल में पैदा होना अच्छा नहीं है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि क्लाज १६(२) के तहत इनश्योरेंस कवर जो है इसमें इजाफा करने की कोशिश की जाये। अब मैं १६(३) के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें लिखा हुआ है :—

"For the purposes of this section, the amount of the deposits shall be determined after deducting therefrom any ascertained sum of money which the insured bank may be legally entitled to claim by way of set off against the depositor in the same capacity and in the same right."

सैट आफ की रकम क्या होनी चाहिये, इस को ठीक तरह से डिफाइन नहीं किया गया है। अगर एक बैंकिंग कम्पनी ने १००० रुपये पर प्रिमियम दिया और २५–३० साल

तक वह उसको देती रही और उसके बाद वह लिक्विडेशन मे जाती है तो उस वक्त एक हजार रुपये पर प्रिमियम की जो रकम है क्या उसको आप सैट आफ करने वाले है ? अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो डिपाजिटर्ज के साथ यह एक बड़ी सख्ती होगी, बहुत ज्यादा अन्याय होगा । यह जो सब क्लाज (३) यह बहुत ही कंट्रोवर्शल है और इसका इस्कोप बहुत वाइड है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस को डेफिनिट किया जाये ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : किस के बारे मे आप कह रहे हैं ?

श्री नलवुर्गकर : इस में लिखा है :—

"For the purposes of this section, the amount of a deposit shall be determined after deducting therefrom any ascertained sum of money which the insured bank may be legally entitled to claim by way of set off against the depositor in the same capacity and in the same right.".

इसका मकसद यह है कि अगर किसी इन्श्योर्ड बैंक को प्रीमियम अदा करने में ताखीर हो जाये, अगर प्रीमियम अदा करने में कुछ देर हो जाये तो उस पर इस कानून की रू से सूद एड किया जा सकता है कारपोरेशन के जरिये से । अगर किसी बैंकिंग कम्पनी से कोई गलती हो जाये और उसके ऊपर सूद एड किया जाये तो उस सूरत में जब उस बैंकिंग कम्पनी के डिपाजिट को वापस करने की नौबत आयेगी, क्या उसको यह डिपाजिट मय सूद के वापस किया जायेगा ? यह सब मामलात ऐसे हैं जिनके साफ होने पर ही कानून ठीक से अमल में आ सकता है, मगर यह बात इससे मालूम नहीं होती है ।

इस कानून के मुताबिक जो हमारी होप है वह यह है कि अगर बैंकिंग कम्पनी फेल हो जाती है तो डिपाजिटर्स को १५००, १५०० रु०मिल जायेंगे । इसीके साथ साथ जो हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि बैंकिंग कम्पनीज अपने कारोबार को बड़े इस्तादाद से चलायेंगी, वह इस्तादाद से चला पायेंगी या नहीं, इसके प्राविजन का पता नहीं चलता, बावजूद क्लाजेज ३५ और ३६ के । इसलिये मेरी अदब से गजारिश है कि जितने भी कंट्रोवर्शियल क्लाजेज हैं, जिनका सम्बन्ध ज्यादातर डिपाजिटर्स और बैंकिंग कम्पनीज से आता है, और जिनकी तरफ मैंने सदन की तवज्जह मबजूल करवाई है, उन को पब्लिश किया जाय और डिपाजिटर्स और कम्पनियों की मुश्किलात को मालूम करने के बाद भी, उनको मलहूज रखने के बाद भी, अगर इस कानून में कोई तब्दीली करने की नौबत आ जाये, तो उस लाइट में इसमें तब्दीली की जाये ।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं ।

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill, as it is going to give a good deal of relief to the small depositors. Government has taken this responsibility, because it has seen some of the premier and leading banks going into liquidation. That is why this Deposit Insurance Corporation Bill has been introduced in this House to safeguard the interests of the depositors.

The basic principle is this. This has been exercising the minds of the people for a very long time—over a decade—that there should be some sort of insurance for depositors, just as we have life insurance or fire insurance or other types of insurance. Mostly small depositors need some sort of help. Views can be expressed both for and against the deposit insurance scheme. A controversy has been raging for a very long time. Even in America, I am told, after 1953 liquidation or crashing of banks has been very small and the money

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

paid by the corporation was of a very negligible order—0.4 per cent or something, compared to the entire business undertaken by the banking institutions.

In India, after 1953, there have been a good deal of deposits all over, but after the crash of the Palai and some other banks, the deposits have been going down. There was not much to be said in favour of it, as the people were not assured of the money deposited by them in banks. There are banks and banks and people, without knowing the soundness of of bank, without verifying its antecedents, deposit money, enticed by the large amount of interest advanced by the bank. People are more concerned about earning interest than about the principal. In Bangalore, a particular gentleman started a private bank and he used to give 5, 10 or even 25 per cent interest. People in high posts had deposited money in that bank; they were more concerned about the interest than the principal. Of course, there are also persons who are more concerned about the principal rather than the interest. Huge interest is one of the incentives offered by banking concerns to create a sort of liking for a particular bank. So, whatever they have got in their possession—cash or Jewellary—they deposit for the sake of getting interest. But when the amount deposited by them is not refunded in time, there is a crash. So, this is a very good Bill which has come at the correct time to safeguard the interests of the depositors.

There is one snag in the Bill. From the several provisions of the Bill, they seem to equate all types of banks—good, bad and indifferent—and place them on equal footing. Even banks not run according to sound banking principles will be encouraged, because the insurance cover by the Corporation is extended to them also. Banks doing honest work will be brought on the same level with dishonest banks. So, there will not be any incentive for the people to discriminate good banks from bad ones, because in any case, they will get back the money to the extent of Rs. 1500. I do not know how to eliminate bad banks, but we must distinguish bad banks from honest ones.

The other point is this. People who deposit in small banks are assured of the return of their deposits to the extent of Rs. 1500. So, it looks as though the people would begin to deposit their amounts in various banks, to the extent of Rs. 1500 in each bank, because the insurance cover extends to that extent. If a particular person wants to deposit Rs. 50,000, say, then he may deposit Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1500 each in 50 banks or Rs. 3,000 in each bank, because the limit can be raised with the approval of the Central Government. So, according to these provisions, the risk is increased so far as the Corporation is concerned and also the deposits are dissipated and diversified in a piecemeal manner. Till now people were assured of getting back Rs. 250 and after the passing of this Bill, they will be assured of getting back Rs. 1500. But as I said, we have to bear in mind this aspect that we are increasing the risk of the Corporation and the deposits will be dissipated and diversified in a piecemeal manner. Therefore, Rs. 1500 should not be put as the limit or it should be on a different basis. I am not going to suggest how it can be done. This is another snag to be looked into by the Government.

Thirdly, so many offices are located in Bombay including the Life Insurance Corporation. I do not want that this Deposit Insurance Corporation also should be located in Bombay. It should be located in some other place. Instead of locating all big corporations in one particular city, it is better to have them in different cities, so that the administration may be well looked after. It is not right to have

the head office of this Corporation in Bombay.

14 hrs.

The other point I want to mention is about inspection of insured banks by the Reserve Bank. At the instance, of the Corporation, the Reserve Bank will supervise or inspect these banks. Clause 36(3) says:

> "When an inspection or investigation has been made under this section, the Reserve Bank shall furnish a copy of its report to the Corporation and neither the bank inspected or investigated nor any other bank shall be entitled to be furnished with a copy of such report."

It looks as though this investigation is being conducted with the knowledge of the insured bank, but when the report is submitted by the Reserve Bank to the corporation it is not disclosed to the bank concerned. The particular bank, it will appear, would be allowed to continue its business, whether it is in sound banking business or otherwise. Therefore, unless it is brought to the notice of the Bank to which the report relates the defects in the working of the bank as a result of which many of the depositors have been losing, it is not right to keep the report secret. When the inspection has taken place, when the books and other things have been checked by the Reserve Bank, why should the report be withheld without being disclosed to the bank concerned? That, as I have already pointed out, might lead to serious consequences as far as the depositors are concerned. The depositors might suffer due to that. The moment the report is placed before the bank, the shareholders, the depositors and others will come to know of it. They will question the management on the points raised in it. Without such questioning on the part of the shareholders and depositors, the mismanagement might be allowed to continue resulting in bank crashes. That is why I say, Sir, that it is always better to place the report before the bank concerned so that the management may know its defects and try to rectify them.

There is one other provision which says:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, no court, tribunal or other authority shall compel the production or disclosure of a report under this section or of information or material gathered during the course of an inspection or investigation under this section."

If due to mismanagement the depositors in a particular bank are losing and if a particular shareholder files a suit against that bank for liquidation or anything like that, the court will be helpless, according to this provision in the Bill, to compel the bank to produce any report that may be needed by that shareholder. This will lead to other difficulties also. Of course, I understand that banking must be kept highly secret, the transactions and other things must be kept secret. But when the matter has gone to the court where is the secrecy? The trial can as well be done *in camera*, but the position or situation of the bank must be clearly known. Therefore, these two provisions seem to me to be unhealthy provisions and they must be deleted from the provisions of this Bill.

The other point which I wish to bring to the notice of the House is about the constitution of committees. Here it is said:

> "The Board may constitute an Executive Committee consisting of such number of directors as may be prescribed".

We are aware that the Board of Directors is constituted by the Governor of the Reserve Bank, the

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, one officer nominated by the Central Government and two non-officials to be nominated by the Central Government having special knowledge of commercial banking or of commerce etc. I quite appreciate that. The Board of Directors will have five members. But on the question of appointing committees or sub-committees to look after the work as may be prescribed or may be delegated to them by the Board, it is said that even strangers could form such committees. I feel that the members of the Board of Directors alone should constitute such committees or sub-committees. It is not correct that we should have strangers in such committees.

An Hon. Member: Nobody is a stranger here.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I would like my hon. friend to read clause 8. In sub-clause (3) it is said:

> "The Board may constitute such other committees, whether consisting wholly of directors or wholly of other persons or partly of directors and partly of other persons as it thinks fit for the purpose of discharging such of its functions as may be prescribed or may be delegated to them by the Board."

There may be some reason why they think that such committees should be constituted of strangers. I do not mean to say that by strangers they mean people who have nothing to do with banks or banking. It is a people's corporation and in a people's corporation the people are not strangers. But in the Board of Directors you have only three officials and two non-officials. When committees are appointed, my suggestion is that two or three out of these five directors may form committees. The committee members must be drawn from the board of directors.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

14.05 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: That is my impression. The hon. Member can oppose it when his turn comes.

Those are the three observations, Sir, that I would like to make so far as the provisions of this Bill are concerned. I would like these provisions to be modified in the light of my observations. On the whole, this is a Bill which has to be appreciated by every one of us. It is a long awaited Bill. This will encourage the small depositors to deposit their small savings in banks. As I have already said, all banks should not be put on the same category. According to the provisions here, all categories of banks which are there and which may come up hereafter have a right to be insured and become insured banks. I only suggest that it is better to know their antecedents, whether they are running on a sound banking or sound financial basis. Before knowing this, it is not right for us to give them all the status of insured banks. Banks which have gone into liquidation once may manage to get some funds from somewhere and ask for registration as insured banks. Various provisions are put in here whereby I can see that no bank can get away from the purview of the corporation and all banks can be somehow brought under the corporation, whether they are running on sound lines or not.

On the whole, Sir, as I said, I welcome this Bill and I fully support this Bill.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the hon. Deputy Minister has stated while opening this debate that this is the second country which is introducing the deposit insurance scheme in banks, I think the hon. Deputy Minister will agree with me

that the circumstances which led to the introduction of deposit insurance scheme in U.S.A., materially differ from the circumstances that are prevailing in the banking industry here in India. I think he will agree that due to the crash of Wall Street in 1929 5000 banks in USA failed and a national bank holiday had to be declared. When the banks re-opened there was a scramble for withdrawal of the deposits and there was danger of further collapse of the banking system in USA. At that time it was thought essential that the deposit insurance scheme should be established, and that is how when the Banking Companies Act of 1933 was passed in USA this scheme came. But I am confident the hon. Deputy Minister will agree with me that that is not the situation here in India in the year 1961.

During the Second Plan period the Indian banking achieved a significant progress in all aspects of the business. The growth of deposits during this period was to the tune of 85 per cent for the scheduled banks. The number of accounts opened, that means the number of new clientele, which reflects the trend of the banking habits increased during this period to the tune of 55 per cent. The loan account, the purpose for which the bank survives, giving advances during the Second Five Year Plan period increased to the tune of 83 per cent. And, during this period, roughly about 13,000 new branches of banks have been opened. To that extent, Sir, the number of banking personel also has increased, roughly by 30,000. Naturally, the situation in the banking system in India, when the deposit insurance scheme is being introduced, differs materially from the situation that prevailed in America when the federal insurance scheme was introduced there. But, even then, this deposit insurance scheme was much talked about during the last two or three years and for the last five or six years the All India Banks Association have been writting to the finance Ministry for the introduction of this scheme, particularly in the smaller banks. The deposit insurance scheme is not going to save the banks from failure. It only assures the depositors that, in spite of the bank failures, they will be guaranteed the amount of deposit to the extent insurance has been made. So, this is no guarantee of stoppage of failure of banking units in this country.

We are going to creete a corporation which, according to the Deputy Minister, will undertake insurance of 20 per cent of the deposits, which will come to about Rs. 400 crores. Does it mean that with this guarantee to the depositors, the banks will be given a green signal to move in their own way without caring whether their action will lead to bank failures because, so far as the depositors are concerned, they are guaranteed by the deposit insurance scheme and the Government have taken care that the depositors may not close? That is not the purpose of introducing this deposit insurance scheme.

I find that today the deposits with the scheduled banks is Rs. 1,957 crores of which demand deposits amount to Rs. 837 crores and time deposits Rs. 1,120 crores. The deposits with non-scheduled banks amount to Rs. 45·90 crores. These deposits are being utilised by the banks and on their proper utilisation depends the future of the banking system of this country. Today the ration of deposits to credit is 67·7 per cent. Unless the proper utilisation of the 67 per cent of these advances, which is the main stay of the banking industry, is ensured, though the introduction of the deposit insurance scheme may guarantee the deposits, the proper functioning of the banking system cannot be properly guaranteed. and it will be a load on the Government for the misdeeds of the banks to the tune of Rs. 400 crores for the Corporation will stand guarantee to the depositors.

Very recently, we had to amend the Banking Companies Act and accord-

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

ing to Act 37 of 1960 Reserve Bank have taken the powers to declare moratorium and also, during the period of moratorium, if the Reserve Bank is satisfied, in the national interest, or in the interests of the depositors, or in order to ensure the proper management of the banking company, or in the interests of the banking system, it can prepare a scheme for reconstruction. For that purpose, an Ordinance had to be promulgated. I think this is an admission that, in spite of all this progress during the Second Plan, everything is not o kay with the Indian banking system and, therefore, some more powers were required to be taken by the Reserve Bank, even by promulgating an Ordinance, because it was so hurriedly required. Some of the banks were indulging in such habits which may result crash of some of the banks and that is why those powers were taken by the Reserve Bank, and certain orders of moratorium were imposed on certain banks with a view to amalgamating them or for evolving a new scheme of working. While we welcome this Bill for deposit insurance, we want an assurance from the Finance Ministry that more stricter vigilance on the working of the banks will be exercised lest this deposit insurance scheme may be utilised for their own benefit, to the detriment of the depositors. While trying to put a stop to the malpractices, for which so many times the Banking Companies Act had to be amended, this is one which which I want the Government to take note of.

Secondly, the hon. Minister has stated that there have been certain legal difficulties in excluding the State Bank and its subsidiaries. I do not know what those legal difficulties are. I do not know how article 14 can be invoked in this case. However, in every case, there are good lawyers who can invoke any constitutional provision to challenge any Act.

I want to remind the Minister that when this deposit insurance scheme was introduced in America itself, it was not introduced on a national basis first. It started from the different States and, subsequently, it became a federal insurance scheme.

I do not know how the question of discrimination arises. The deposit insurance scheme is to guarantee the depositors against the misdeeds of the management of the banks. Are we to believe that even a Government institution like the State Bank of India wants the Deposit Insurance Corporation to give a guarantee to its depositors? What is the necessity of putting the State Bank and its subsidiaries under this scheme? The question does not arise at all of its inclusion under the deosit insurance scheme. Are we going to put it on par with all those small banks against whom so many reports have been filed with the Reserve Bank? I do not know what legal difficulties have arisen.

Secondly, this deposit insurance scheme is required to see that the small banks function without much difficulty. Although we have been asking for the amalgamation of banks, it is not our intention that the small banks should not exist. It is essential that the small banks should exist to cater to the needs of the small businessmen, middle class business men and also small traders, because it is impossible for the small businessmen and mall traders to approach the big banking companies and get proper accommodation. It is almost impossible. Therefore, it is necessary that the small banks should function. In order to see that the small banks do not suffer from dearth of deposits, this deposit insurance scheme is necessary to guarantee that any one who puts his savings in any bank, which is an insured bank, will have his deposits guaranteed. This is not intended to give guarantee to 75 per cent of the big depositors, but to give guarantee to the depositors of small banks, as otherwise they will take away the deposit from small banks and the existence of the small banks will be at stake. Therefore, it was

the purpose for which the deposit insurance scheme should have been introduced and so the question of bringing in the State Bank within its fold does not arise. It is a pure and simple thing.

There has been along clamour by the Indian Banks Association against the functioning of the State Bank and every year in the annual meeting of the Indian Banks' Association the chairman goes on speaking against the State bank and charging government with differential treatment. I do no know where that differential treatment exists. The State Bank is a national institution and it has got a special function. There is the question of opening branches in rural areas. Today, though we have got roughly 5,000 branches all over the country, still three-fourths of the country has been deprived of the banking industry. These banks do not go to the countryside, to the rural areas, to open branches.

It is required that the Government should take steps with the help of the State Bank to open branches. It is essential, it is necessary, it is imperative that the State Bank must have the priority. It may be differential treatment. That differential treatment should be in favour of the State Bank of India because, in order to safeguard the country's economy, the policy of the Government of India will have to be pursued through the State Bank of India. None of these bankers are going to pursue the policy which will be enunciated by the Government of India. So, it should have a preferential treatment. The question of putting it at par with other banks does not arise. Therefore the question of bringing that within the scheme of deposit insurance is basically wrong. The Government should not have submitted to the pressure of the Indian Banks' Assoaciation and of the Exchange Banks' Association. I hope that the Government will consider this.

Coming to the question of functioning of the Corporation, I have nothing much to add except to say that it is essential that we should see that the premium for the scheme is as small as possible. The hon. Minister has said that it will be only 5 nP. and this Bill has suggested that that too only to the tune of Rs. 1,500 that will be insured. Although in the Bill it is provided that the maximum will be 15 nP, may I suggest that instead of continuing with 5 nP let it be raised to 10 nP and let the Rs. 1,500 limit be raised to Rs. 3,000?

An Hon. Member: The provision is there.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Instead of Rs. 1,500 let it be raised to Rs. 3,000 and the premium of 10 nP be there. As has already been suggested by many hon. Members who have spoken before me, the bankers will try to shift the burden on to the depositors. The incidental charges have no relation whatsoever. It is dependent upon some officers. There is no schedule for that, whether it shuld be Re. 1|4, or Rs. 2 Rs. 3. With the incidental charges being raised by a few annas, all these premia will be covered and ultimately it will be the depositor who will be paying the premium. If that is so, at least let the depositors pay the premium to the tune of 15 nP.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That will be too much.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am putting up.....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Shri Bharucha wants that it should be raised to Rs. 5,000 and the premium should not be raised.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The rate of premium should not be raised. The quantum of the premium may be raised.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I agree with him His point was that with the efficient functioning of the Corporation, they will not be required to pay that much of premium. The point that I am making is that the premium will ulti-

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

mately have to be borne by the depositors.

Shri A. C. Guha: Why do you presume that?

Shri Prabhat Kar: Because of the incidental charges of the bank which will be debited to the account. It will be done without telling the depositor that he will be paying the premium.

An Hon. Member: Is there any guarantee against that?

Shri Prabhat Kar: Let us see. I do not know whether any bank has got a schedule of the incidental charges. Not a single bank, whether big or small, has any schedule of the incidental charges. It is dependent upon the management. The incidental charges may vary. If they vary to the tune of four annas, nobody would bother and the incidental charges would automatically cover the premium for that particular amount at the time. Anyway, the question is that you are to raise the limit to the tune of Rs. 3,000. It may be 5,000, but let it be Rs. 3,000 at moment. I am not insisting on that. As the hon. Minister said, let us start with Rs. 1,500. Let us see for one year and go upto Rs. 3,000. I would only request him to consider that Rs. 5,000 will be a very small amount for the depositors in the sense that perhaps the whole amount of gratuity that one will get one will deposit in the savings bank. If that particular amount is not guaranteed, his whole life's saving the purpose will not be served. For a pensioner or a retired man this amount means much to his family. His daughter has to be married. If that part is not insured, the purpose will not be served. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to increase this amount to that extent.

Coming to the next point which is my main point, before you start working of this insurance scheme a thorough enquiry should be made of all the institutions which are going to insure and which are going to register because today the position of each and every institution should be thoroughly examined before the risk is taken by the Corporation as it is a risk that will be taken by the Corporation on behalf of the depositors and this cannot be taken unless the Reserve Bank is fully assured of the position of that individual institution. The present way of inspection is not a proper way of inspection. There are difficulties with which the Reserve Bank is faced. But apart from that, now the function of the Reserve Bank is to have a more effective check. It is not a question of a regular checking as is done by routine checking. I would like to know this. Once the irregularities are found what steps are being taken by the Reserve Bank of India? I know that time is given saying that they are to regularise the amount in another five or six years. By that time I do not know what will happen in that particular institution. I want the Reserve Bank to take a more rigid stand on the question of the irregularities in the functioning of a banking institution. So, before a financial institution is registered with the Corporation there should be a thorough checking by the Reserve Bank of India. Before that is done the question of taking the responsibility does not arise because those bankers who indulge in malpractices—there is quite a large number of them—will find a plea and think, "Here is an escape, that the depositors will get the money and that so far as I am concerned I shall remain scot-free". So that enquiry should be made by the Reserve Bank of India before this is done.

You have said that a defunct banking company means a banking company—

> "which has been ordered to be wound up; or

which has transferred all its deposit liabilities in India to any other institution; or....

in respect of which a liquidator has been appointed.....

in respect of which any scheme of compromise or arrangement or of reconstruction has been sanctioned....

which has been granted a moratorium is in operation?"

When the scheme of moratorium is in operation, that will rightly be considered as a defunct banking company. But after this moratorium period is over, with the arrangement scheme, their deposits will also be automatically guaranteed by the insurance. That is one. Secondly, there is a talk of withdrawal of moratorium in the case of some banks. At present they are under the moratorium because of the Government. They are being excluded from the scope of deposit insurance scheme. But immediately the moratorium is withdrawn, will their deposits also be insured on that very day or will there be a time lag? If there will be a time lag, the money will be taken away, the bank will go into liquidation and this scheme will have no effect whatsoever on those banks.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Clause 12 makes it clear. It says:

"as soon as may be after the termination of the order".

Shri Prabhat Kar: The question will be of 'as soon as'. Once a moratorium is withdrawn, I do not know whether the next day the bank will survive or not. 'As soon as' such a vague term that it will bear no meaning whatsoever so far as those banks are concerned. If the moratorium is declared withdrawn on a particular day, I am doubtful whether any bank will survive, whether it will see the light on the next day because the moratorium was declared as the bank was not functioning properly. There is already an idea prevalent, and correctly, that the bank was not properly functioning. If the moratorium is declared withdrawn and io amalgamation and other things take place, if it is left to itself, the next moment it will go into liquidation and these depositors will be debarred because of the definition in clause 2(f)(vii). They will not have the benefit of the deposit insurance scheme although this deposit insurance scheme will be applicable to all banks. Had not there been a moratorium declared by the Government of India or under the instructions of the Reserve Bank of India, the depositors of these banks which are under the moratorium would have been guaranteed under this deposit insurance scheme.

14.30 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

Today, they are being debarred because of the definition of 'defunct banking company' under (f) (vii), and they will not get the benefit the moment moratorium is declared. This will be an anomalous situation. I think the Government would clarify this position.

With these words, I welcome this Bill. As I have said, we have been, from the All India Bank Employees. Association, asking for the introduction of this scheme for a long time. We were asking it for the small banks. We find that the State Bank has been included. We do not want the State Bank to be included at all. We do not want that the State enterprise should be asked to pay premium for the malpractices in the other banks. I would request that the State Bank should be taken out of this Bill and the question of increasing the maximum amount be seriously considered by the Government at the earliest opportunity. With these words, I welcome the Bill and support it.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I submit that this Bill is a halting and half-hearted measure.

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

The purpose of this Bill is to regain, restore the confidence of the depositors. One of the most important purposes of this Bill is also to cope with the bank failures in this country. After a long period of hesitancy as well as bargaining and controversy, the Government has come forward with this proposal for the formation of the Corporation for insuring deposits of commercial banks. This proposal was before the Shroff Committe appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to report on finances for the public sector. That was in the year 1954. This proposal also came up before the Rural Banking enquiry committee as early as 1950. In the meantime, we have witnessed a number of bank failures. Repeated failures of banks have weakened the banking structure of our country. Recently, we had to witness the failure of the Palai Central Bank. Also we had to witness a series of difficulties of small banks which necessitated the granting of moratorium by the Reserve Bank. Private bankers gave their opinion before the Shroff Committee and they said that the establishment of such a Corporation would involve higher costs, establishment costs as well as raising of rates of interest and that would result in costlier credit when we need cheaper credit these days. Then, again, before the Rural Banking enquiry committee, it was stated that a fairly well established sound banking system is essential before we had any such scheme.

There is another question also which was raised before the committee and that is about the insurability of the risk of bank deposits. It is doubtful whether such a risk can be calculated on a sound actuarial basis. The fact is that neither the risk is strictly an insurable one nor the allocation of costs according to benefit derived practicable. According to one Banking expert, the major factors militating hazard involved. Again this background, I feel that this Bill should be circulated for eliciting opinion. We have also to gain by the experience of the operation of the American Federal Doposit Insurance Corporation. It has been stated that our Corporation will be established on the model of that Corporation. But, there is a difference. Because here, our Corporation is wholly a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank, whereas in America, the Corporation is different organisation altogether. If we look into the report of the American Corporation for the year 1951, it says that it would serve as an instrument, it would serve its purpose if it could prevent overbanking. That was one of the purposes of the establishment of that Corporation in America. They did not intend that the establishment of that Corporation in America would solve all the problems of banking in that country. That has also been stated in this House by several speakers before me.

Our main problem is this. The Reserve Bank is already well equipped with powers to cope with all bank failures and that crises which banks may meet. Why is it that we want to have another Corporation and why is it that the Government should be armed with more weapons such as this Corporation? The main purpose, as has been admitted by the Government, is to restore the confidenc of th depositors. In the recent bank failures regarding the Palai Central Bank, the Laxmi Bank and the New City Bank, we felt that the Reserve Bank had not done its duty and it had not acted properly. Because the Reserve Bank has enough powers of inspection as well as supervision over these banks and the balance-sheets of these banks would easily show that they were not working properly. It is learnt that for several years, these banks had no capital at all and they were functioning very precariously. We fail to understand why the Reserve Bank failed to take action in the proper time in a proper way.

They were Scheuled banks. Why were these difficulties there? The Reserve Bank could easily de-schedule them.

Then, the Government would know at least their own position. According to the Banking Companies Act, their minimum capital requirement was Rs. 5 lakhs. If we had a cursory glance at their balance-sheets, easily, it could be detected that most of the assets were not true. In the case of a number of these scheduled banks, their balance-sheets will show that they were worthless banks, and they have no good assets. Surely, it was up to the Reserve Bank to have excluded them from the schedule, but they never took any such action.

With regard to the non-scheduled banks, the Reserve Bank has enough powers to cope with such difficulties. They can cancel the licence even of these banks, if they did not act properly in the interests of the depositors. There also, the Reserve Bank has failed to meet the requirements of the situation.

The question now is whether in such a situation the establishment of this corporation will at all solve our present problem. My point is that our banking structure is not sound, and the weapons provided would not be effectively used, and, therefore, arming the Reserve Bank with more powers would be rather superfluous and redundant. The proper remedy would lie rather in nationalisation. Some of my hon. friends have also advocated nationalisation of banks. The main trouble with the private banks is that they do not act according to the interests of the nation. When we are in need of more credit, they contract it, and when we are in times of prosperity, they just expand it. That is the difficulty that we are facing. In order to solve the problem permanently, the only remedy would lie in the nationalisation of these private banks. That is the only way.

Lastly, I would like to emphasise that the Reserve Bank has not been able to enforce its directives properly. To remove the defects of the present banking system and to reorganise the banking structure in the country, the whole responsibility should lie with the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has already omnibus powers to supervise and inspect all the banks, and those can be profitably used now also. In this Bill, we have further increased the powers of the Reserve Bank to inspect and to supervise the whole banking system.

A point has been raised here that there is no difference between the weaker or smaller banks and the larger banks. It has been stated that the larger banks would not at all benefit but only the smaller or weaker banks would get the benefit, and because both categories are treated on the same footing, there will be some sort of premium on the smaller or weaker banks. In order to remove this impression, it is necessary that the Reserve Bank should make a concerted drive against the unsound practices. Of course, the Reserve Bank should use its powers sparingly, but then whenever they find any unsound practices or unfair practices being followed they should be very strict and they should take action against those banks with a firm hand. Then only the dream of having one sound single banking system for the whole country would be realised.

With these words, I move that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st November, 1961.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): This measure has been long overdue. We have had in the last two decades three fairly big bank crashes, apart from the smaller ones which brought in their wake heavy toll of human sorrow and suffering. I have reference first to the failure of the Travancore National Bank in about 1940, which was closed for political reasons. I still remember how a crowd of small workers in hotels and in small busines concerns gathered in Ferozeshah Mehta Road in Bombay in front of the bank, weeping and wailing. The same must have happened at the time of the failure of the Laxmi Bank in Akola. The most

[Dr. K. B. Menon]

recent is the failure of the Palai Central Bank which has impoverished villages and which has also robbed the small-man in many a metropolitan centre in India of his life's savings.

Government were aware of the urgency and necessity of protecting the small depositors. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Banking Companies Bill of 1949, it was clearly pointed out that the bulk of the depositors were from the lower middle class, and that it was necessary to safeguard their interests. During the next, year, namely 1950, the rural Banking Enquiry Committee suggested to Government again the necessity for a measure of that kind. It was fully supported about four years later, in 1954, by the Shroff Committee which was appointed to enquire into the financing of private sector industries. Apart from all these recommendations of these committees, Government themselves knew what had happened in the United States. A bank holiday was declared by Mr. Roosevelt, as soon as he was inaugurated as President, and the Act that was brought forward as a temporary measure in 1933 was made permanent in 1935. I am not quite familiar with the working of that Act, but I do know that it has stopped large-scale failures of banks and that it has considerably reduced failures of banks in the United States.

Though the Bill that has been brought forward now is a good measure, it is—I would prefer to use Shri Naushir Bharucha's expression—a rather halting one. Of course, one can certainly understand the caution of Government when taking a step of this kind for the first time. But let us hope that ere long Government will correct the shortcomings in the Act, and reduce the insurance fee, as suggested, and make it as low as possible, if possible 5 nP., raise the ceiling from Rs. 1,500 to at least Rs. 3,000 and include all the banks including the State Bank so that there is no distinction as between insured and non-insured banks If the Corporation with its branches carries out proper supervision and examination, this enactment will certainly help to prevent future failures of banks. This kind of a measure may also stop scare spreading when there is a spurt of failure. I also feel that a measure of this kind may help to rehabilitate banks that are on the brink of failure.

After all this is said and done, it cannot but be admitted that an insurance scheme is only a palliative and not a come—limited one at that. Therefore, other steps are necessary to protect the small depositors. After the failure of the Palai Bank, the Reserve Bank, particularly its Governor, has been making a few suggestions. I think he has been doing some furious thinking on the subject. Speaking at the Institute of Bankers in Bombay in August 1960, he suggested a ratio of 7·5 per cent. between the fixed deposits and capital investment. I do not know whether this has been brought into effect, and if so, how far it has been successful.

Another suggestion he made after failure of the Palai Bank, drew partly from the experience gained from that failure and also partly from the pressure outside was for the amalgamation of small banks. I do not know what progress that has made, but I do know that that is a crying need of the hour.

In this connection, I have to quote certain figures. My experience is limited to my own State. I have to quote certain figures to acquaint the House with the situation. There are in India—I am quoting from the statistical table published by the Reserve Bank of India—351 banks with 5,026 branches with a total investment of Rs. 710 crores. Taking the small State of Kerala with a population of 14 millions and an area of about 14,000 square miles, there are 107 banks with 656 branches with a total investment of Rs. 3-1|3 crores.

Shri Tyagi: It is a very rich State!

Dr. K. B. Menon: This shows when reduced to percentages that 30.46 per cent. of the total number of banks in India are in Kerala with a total capital investment of 0.46 per cent. The break-up of these figures are much more revealing. Out of these 107 banks in Kerala—this figure is given by the Reserve Bank; some other figure which is given puts the number at 136; I do not know which is correct, but I take the Reserve Bank figure—there are two banks with a total capital investment of Rs. 27,000, there are 43 banks with a total investment of about Rs. 20 and odd lakhs, which means on the average an investment of less than Rs. 50,000 which is the minimum prescribed by the Reserve bank; then there are 46 banks with a total investment of Rs. 60 and odd lakhs, which means an average investment of Rs. 75,000—80,000. Then there are the the last six banks with a capital investment of over a crore of rupees; out of these, recently two have failed, including the Palai Bank.

These figures are very revealing. The fact that 30.46 per cent. of the total number of banks in the whole India is in Kerela itself puts a question mark. Most of these banks are very small banks. Figures speak louder than words. I do not have to go very much into the details and explain the risks in the banking structure of India to the House or to the Reserve Bank. The failure of a bank like the Palai Bank in the extreme south in Kerala found its serious repercussions in Delhi and the north,

I would conclude by inviting the attention of the Minister to these facts and tell him that the strength of a chain depends on the strength of its weakest link.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : सभानेत्री जी, श्रमानत को, डिपाजिट्स को, इन्शोर करने के लिये, उसका बीमा करने के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में जो विधेयक पेश हुआ है, उपका मैं सहृदय से स्वागत करता हूं।

यद्यपि पिछली शताब्दी में हमारे देश में बैंकिंग प्रणाली का धीरे धीरे बहुत विकास हुआ है और व्यापारिक तथा व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र में उसकी तरक्की हुई है, फिर भी यह बात सभी को ज़ाहिर है कि अभी हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से भाग बैंकिंग प्रणाली से बिल्कुल ही अछूते हैं और बैंकिंग प्रणाली से जिस तरह से फ़ायदा उठाया जाना चाहिये, अभी हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का बहुत बड़ा भाग उससे फ़ायदा नहीं उठा सका है। हिन्दुस्तान में अभी बैंक के इस्तेमाल का अभ्यास, आदत, शायद दस पन्द्रह प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोगों में नहीं है। इसके कारणों की कई बार छान-बीन की गई है और कई बार देश में बैंकिंग के विषय में जांच-पड़ताल करने के लिये एन्क्वायरी कमेटीज़ बैठीं। देहात में बैंकों के इस्तेमाल के बारे में भी एक एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बैठी थी। उन सभी ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों में बैंकिंग की आदत डालने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि देहात में बैंक खोले जायें और इस तरह की योजना बनाई जाये, जिससे देहात की जनता, किसान लोग, जो कुछ भी थोड़ी सी पूंजी उनके पास रहती है, उसका इस्तेमाल बैंकों द्वारा करे। अभी भी अगर इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाया जाये, तो मालूम होगा कि बहुत से लोगों के पास गहने, नोट या कैश के रूप में धन की बहुत बड़ी मात्रा जमीन में ही पड़ी रहती है जिससे कई तरह की सामाजिक बुराइयां भी पैदा होती हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहा गया कि हिन्दुस्तान में बैंकिंग प्रणाली का धीरे धीरे देहात में विस्तार होना चाहिये। इस के अनुसार स्टेट बैंक आफ़ इंडिया ने अपनी बहुत सी शाखायें सब-डिविजनल हैड-क्वार्टर्ज और डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर्ज में खोल कर अपने कार्य का विस्तार किया है। फिर भी उनकी संख्या हिन्दुस्तान के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है। इसका खास कारण यह है

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

कि जो भी बैंकिंग की सुविधायें देहात में उपलब्ध की गई हैं, उस के बावजूद अभी भी बहुत से लोग अपने पास रुपया रखते हैं और बैंकों में जमा नहीं करते हैं। इसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं। बहुत तरह की गलतफहमियां भी हैं। देश में बहुत सी कम्पनियां चलती हैं, बहुत सी बैंकिंग संस्थायें चल रही हैं लेकिन अभी तक इन संस्थाओं ने देहात के एक बड़े हिस्से में इस बात का विश्वास पैदा नहीं किया है कि अगर वे लोग अपनी बचतों को बैंकों में रखेंगे तो उनकी वे रकमें सुरक्षित रह सकेंगी। इस वास्ते लोगों को यह विश्वास होना चाहिये कि उनकी जो अमानतें बैंकों में हैं, वे सुरक्षित हैं और किसी भी कारण से बैंक के लिक्विडेशन में चले जाने पर या कारोबार बन्द हो जाने पर उनका रुपया डूबेगा नहीं, वह सही सलामत रहेगा। ऐसा विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये इस निगम की स्थापना के लिये जो विधेयक लाया गया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में रुपये बैंकों में जमा करने की आदत को इससे बड़ा बढ़ावा मिलेगा.

15 hrs.

हमें देश के विकास कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए आज पैसे की जरूरत है। यह जो तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना बनी है और इसके बाद भी जो योजनायें बनने वाली हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए हमें पैसे की जरूरत है। हम केवल बाहरी सहायता पर निर्भर रह कर या डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग करके उनको कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस वास्ते आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश के अन्दर जो लोग कुछ भी थोड़ा बहुत बचाते हैं और उस बचत को अपने घरों में रख छोड़ते हैं, उसको बैंकों में जमा करवायें ताकि उस पैसे का विकास योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए उपयोग हो सके। अगर ऐसा होता है तो देश बहुत आगे बढ़ सकता है।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में बताया है कि इस विधेयक का जो कार्यक्षेत्र है, जो सीमा है, वह व्यावसायिक बैंकों तक ही अभी सीमित रहने वाली है। हमारे देश में सरकार की नीति पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए यह रही है कि देश के अन्दर छोटी छोटी बचतों को बढ़ावा दिया जाए, उनके जरिये से रुपया इकट्ठा किया जाए और उसको विकास कार्य में खर्च किया जाए उसकी यह नीति भी रही है कि कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का विस्तार हर सम्भव तरीके से किया जाए। कई बार कोआपरेटिव संस्थाओं की जांच की गई है और देखा गया है कि उनके जो सदस्य हैं और वे भी जो सदस्य नहीं हैं अगर रुपया जमा करायें तो बहुत भारी रकम हमको अपनी योजना के लिए प्राप्त हो सकती है। निगम की जो इस बिल के द्वारा स्थापना होने जा रही है और जिसका कार्यक्षेत्र अभी व्यावसायिक बैंकों तक ही सीमित रहने वाला है, इसमें अगर कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स को भी शामिल कर लिया जाता है कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को भी अगर शामिल कर दिया जाता है तो एक बड़ा काम हो जाएगा। जो जनता गांवों में रहती है और उसमें से जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की मेम्बर हैं और वहां पर अपनी अमानत रखने की उसको आदत नहीं है, उन सोसाइटीज को अगर सुरक्षा प्रदान कर दी जाती है, तो यह एक बहुत उपकार का कार्य आप करेंगे। मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस बिल में इस वक्त इसकी गुंजाइश भले ही न हो लेकिन सरकार को इस बात की छानबीन करनी चाहिये कि कहां तक और कितने समय में और कितनी जल्दी हम इस विधेयक को जो कोआपरेटिव बैंक हैं हमारे देश में, उनको इसके कार्यक्षेत्र में ला सकेंगे।

एक बोर्ड की स्थापना इस बिल के द्वारा आप करने जा रहे हैं जिस पर इस निगम को चलाने का भार होगा। उसका जो संगठन है, वह मुझे बाकी सब दृष्टियों से सही नजर

आता है, सिर्फ एक कमी है जिसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा । जहां पर बोर्ड के गठन का जिक्र किया गया है वहां यद्यपि यह कहा गया है कि दो बैंकिंग या कामर्स या इंडस्ट्री इत्यादि के जो एक्सपर्ट होंगे उनको सरकार द्वारा नामजद किया जाएगा वहां पर अगर ऐसा भी प्राविजन कर दिया जाता है कि विभिन्न बैंकों में जो डिपाजिटर हैं, उनको भी प्रतिनिधित्व इस बोर्ड में मिलेगा, तो इससे और भी ज्यादा अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ सकता था । इस बिल में शायद यह कहा गया है कि पांच या छः मैम्बर इस बोर्ड में होंगे । अगर यहां यह भी कह दिया जाता कि एक डिपाजिटर्स का प्रतिनिधि भी इसमें होगा, तो यह ज्यादा अच्छा होता ।

अब मैं दूसरे विषयों की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचता हूं । पहला विषय तो रेट आफ प्रीमियम के बारे में है । जीवन बीमा के सम्बन्ध में या दूसरे जनरल बीमा के सम्बन्ध में आपके विशेषज्ञों ने एक वैज्ञानिक ढंग निकाल लिया है और उस ढंग के आधार पर क्या बीमे की दर होनी चाहिये, आपने रख छोड़ी है । बीमे की दर का आधार क्या होना चाहिये, यह आपने वैज्ञानिक आधार पर तय कर दिया है । लेकिन यह एक नया ही विषय आप हाथ में लेने जा रहे हैं । जैसा कि बताया गया है कि एक नए ही ढंग की जिम्मेदारी हम अपने ऊपर लेने जा रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि चूंकि अभी पूरे आंकड़े इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास नहीं हैं पूरी जानकारी इस विषय में सरकार के पास नहीं है, इस वास्ते वह प्रीमियम की शरह को वैज्ञानिक ढंग से तय नहीं कर पाई है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि डिपाजिट्स की सुरक्षा के लिए जो प्रीमियम लिया जाए वह कम से कम होना चाहिये । एक अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि अधिक से अधिक १५ नए पैसे यह रहेगा और कम से कम पांच नए पैसे होगा । माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि अभी विचार यह है कि कम से कम पांच नए पैसे प्रति सौ रुपया हम प्रीमियम लगायेंगे । मुझे नहीं मालूम कि किस आधार पर यह पांच या पन्द्रह नए पैसे की सीमा तय की गई है । अभी हमें कुछ पता नहीं है कि कितने बैंक फेल हो चुके हैं और किस हद तक उनमें कुल डिपाजिट थे । अगर यह सब जानकारी और साथ ही साथ दूसरी और भी जितनी जानकारी है, उसको प्राप्त किया जा सके तो मैं कहूंगा कि प्रीमियम तय करने में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए कि निगम का स्थायित्व बना रहे, इसको चलाने में कोई घाटा न हो और प्रीमियम की दर भी कम से कम रहे । इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार ने पन्द्रह नए पैसे प्रति सैकड़ा अधिक से अधिक लिमिट रखी है यह ज्यादा होने वाली नहीं है और पांच नए पैसे प्रति सैकड़ा जो रखा है, इस पर भी उसको कायम रहना चाहिये । इस संस्था के कुछ दिन तक संचालन को देखने के बाद इसकी छानबीन होनी चाहिये कि कम से कम पांच नए पैसे जो रखे गये हैं, इसको क्या और कम किया जा सकता है या नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया जो एक तरह से सरकारी बैंक है, उस पर जो भार लादा जा रहा है और उस को जो इस में शामिल किया जा रहा है, यह ठीक नहीं है । माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि कानूनी सलाह ली गई है और बैंकों की ऐसोसियेशन जा है, उस की भी राय ली गई है और उन्हें दोनों की तरफ से यह सलाह मिली है कि स्टेट बैंक का भी इस में शामिल होना जरूरी है । मैं समझता हूं कि स्टेट बैंक जो कि सरकारी बैंक है, उस की सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार खुद जिम्मेदार है और इस में डिपाजिट्स के डूबने की कोई आशंका नहीं है । इसलिये स्टेट बैंक को इस में शामिल नहीं किया जाता तो अच्छा रहता । उन्हीं बैंकों को इस में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये जिन के लिक्विडेशन में जाने का खतरा है ।

Shri Tyagi: It is as good as your exempting Government grain shops from sales Tax.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : माननीय सदस्य जिस बात की तरफ इशारा करते हैं, उन को उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर डिपाजिट्स के डूबने का कोई खतरा नहीं है और जब ऐसी बात है तो बीमा कराने की जिम्मेदारी उस पर क्यों डाली जाय । अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो यह एक एक्स्ट्रा एक्सपेंडीचर होगा । स्टेट बैंक को इस में लाने का मतलब यह होगा कि उस से भी इस निगम को प्रीमियम का कुछ रुपया दिलाया जाय । यह रुपया स्टेट बैंक के पास ही रहे तो वह अपने काम को आगे बढ़ा सकता है और और अधिक शाखायें खोल सकता है ।

रूरल बैंकिंग एनक्वायरी कमेटी की रिकोमेंडेशन के मुताबिक बहुत से स्थानों पर इस बैंक ने अपनी शाखायें खोली हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि अभी और भी शाखायें खोले जाने की जरूरत है और बैंक को चाहिये कि और अधिक अपनी शाखायें खोले ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि आगे चल कर जल्दी से जल्दी कोआप्रेटिव बैंक्स को भी इस में शामिल करने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा ताकि देश में कोआप्रेटिव बैंक्स का विकास हो सके और इन बैंक्स में रुपया जमा कराने की आदत लोगों में बढ़ सके ।

Shri Ranga (Tenali): I am in favour of this Bill.

Shri Tyagi: Once in a blue moon.

Shri Ranga: I am not in favour of the suggestion made by some friends that it is high time that the banking system was nationalised. I would have supported it some years back, especially before we became free because then we did not have the experience of the working of the nationalised organisations and institutions. Now that we have had all that experience, from the LIC to various other State enterprises, I am not, so very enthusiastic about it, and I hope the House also would not be too keen on nationalising especially this key industry and enterprise.

The only exception, if I may say so, to the general gloomy picture of the working of the State enterprises is the State Bank, but it was a going concern when it was taken over. Further, till now we have not had any careful and all-round examination of the manner in which it is being worked, whether the working expenses ratio has been going up or not, whether its management is efficient or not. We have not had any careful investigation made into it.

Shri A. C. Guha: You are getting the dividend every year.

Shri Ranga: In one respect it has not fulfilled our hopes, that is in regard to the development of rural banking. It was charged with a special responsibility in regard to this matter. It was expected to spare a portion of its own profits for this development. I think my hon. friend, Arun Babu was then in charge of the steering of the State Bank of India Bill when this assurance was given to Parliament. I do not think this assurance has been fulfilled.

Shri Tyagi: He has brought back the assurance with him.

Shri Ranga: Now, I am very glad that as a result of the working of this particular insurance scheme an opportunity would be given for our rural small depositors to begin to develop the habit of banking and also have confidence in banking and place their small deposits in various small banks that have the spirit of enterprise and daring to go to the

villages and open their small branches and run their banking business, with the assurance that their own banking business would be safe and the depositors would be insured and their deposits would also be safe.

Then, there is the other question raised by my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar who made a very learned speech today. That is, would not this insurance scheme induce quite a number of small banks to become less responsible than they would otherwise be? There would always be that kind of risk, that kind of opportunity for bad or inefficient people to become worse or more inefficient. But, generally speaking, a scheme like this is expected to help most of the small concerns to develop a greater sense of responsibility and to carry on their work more carefully than otherwise.

There are certain provisions in this Bill very carefully inserted. They are clause 45 and also the earlier clauses 36 and 37. They seek to safeguard the interests not only of the depositors in an indirect way but they seek to control the activities of small banks and supervise their activities through occasional inspections made by the Reserve Bank of India either directly on their own initiative or more generally on the initiative of this Insurance Corporation. Therefore, I think, public interest would be adequately safeguarded through the working of these clauses—as well as the interests of the depositors and the interests of the banking industry as a whole.

I am certainly glad that the State Bank is also included as one of the insured banks. And, to that extent, I am not able to agree with my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar when he wants the State Bank to be removed from the list of insured banks. I do not see any reason why the State Bank which has so far failed in one of its responsibilities of developing banking in rural areas should be excluded from the list of banks to be insured. It must be expected to make its own contribution to the insurance fund so that small banks can be protected and their depositors could be insured. To that extent its contribution would come to be extremely valuable. If it were not to be included at all, then, I am afraid, the premium that would have to be charged might have to be increased very much and that would be a burden on the depositors who would be interested in these small banks.

I sincerely hope that as a result of this insurance scheme our people will come to have greater confidence in our banking system and would develop the deposit habit to a greater extent and the smaller and non-scheduled banks would begin to be adventurous, not in the way of lending money to all sorts of concerns, but in going farther and farther into the villages starting their own branches and inviting our people to make their deposits in their banks and in that way contribute their mite to the economic development of our country.

Mr. Chairman: We have to finish this Bill by 4 o'clock according to the time schedule. May I know how long the hon. Minister will take for the reply?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: A large number of hon. Members have spoken and made quite valuable points; and I think that even if I reply to them briefly, it may take 15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: There are one or two other hon. Members who wish to speak. I would suggest that if they do not mind they might take their turns later in the second or third reading. The hon. Minister.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have spoken on this Bill for giving unqualified support to this measure. It is really gratifying

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that from all quarters this measure has got valuable support. (*Interuptions*).

Shri A. C. Guha: The Communists and the Swantarites included.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am also very grateful to the hon. Members who have made valuable contributions and raised certain important points during the course of this debate. I must confess that the observations were not only enlightening but were very stimulating as well. Personally, I have been very much benefited by the contributions made.

In the very beginning I made a promise to my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, who raised the question whether the payment of premium by an insured bank would be declared free of income-tax. Has this point been considered? This was considered and it was found that according to the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, section 10(2) (xv), any expenditure which is necessarily required to be laid out for the purposes of the business will be allowed as expenses in calculating the taxable income. And, it is our belief that premia paid by the banks would be covered by this section.

Shri Tyagi: So, it will be treated as an expense?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes; it would be treated as an expense; and I think this would satisfy my hon. friend.

Shri Tyagi: Thank you.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member who initiated the debate, Shri Vasudevan Nair said that although there is no crisis in the banking industry as such, because certain leaders of the banking industry met several times and pondered over the difficulties facing the banking system and gave their opinion, he came to the conclusion that all is not well with the banking industry.

I think it is not a fair conclusion to draw from the meetings of these banking associations from time to time or other organisations connected with banking. Because in a rapidly developing economy naturally, the monetary and banking systems have to be discussed in the light of the situation developing. It is quite proper that organised banking associations, when they meet, must give thought to the problems connected with the industry. So, this is rather a very encouraging or inspiring feature and not a pointer that there is something wrong with the banking system.

Of course, during recent months the question of the bank deposits has been raised in various discussions in the economic field or at various meetings. And, it is a very moot point and the bankers are naturally concerned. It is not a fact that the bank deposits are going down but the bankers are concerned that they should go up faster. It should rise faster and they are putting their heads together in devising ways and means and to see what incentives should be given, what structural changes should be made and what other things should be done so that the deposits of the banking system may be increasing more and more. As the economy is developing, the bank deposits should go up, and that is the very basis of the development of banking as a whole. So, it is another healthy sign. Therefore, I want to take this opportunity in making it clear that there is nothing wrong with the banking system. Whatever problem is coming up is a problem in the direction of development and it is a problem of dynamism in our economy. Naturally, the banking sector being an important sector of our economy, it must deal with the problems as and when they arise. So I think this point should be borne in mind by the hon. House.

The hon. Member Dr. Krishnaswami, made a very valuable contri-

bution to this debate, and apart from raising certain very pertinent questions concerning his measure, he has also taken this opportunity of pointing towards certain important problems connected with the banking industry. I would like to deal with them now. He has in mind an alternative system of deposit insurance. He said that it can be done by raising the interest of two per cent on the statutory balances required to be maintained with the Reserve Bank and by that the Reserve Bank can get enough money so as to insure the deposists to a larger extent than is visualised in the present scheme. This is a very pertinent point, but we should also consider that the Reserve Bank is entirely a different body, and as the Corporation is an independent body, a provision for payment of interest by the Reserve Bank and for transfer of the amounts so recovered to the Corporation will be inappropriate. This is the difficulty. The Bill, it is also relevant to add, covers the non-scheduled banks and as these banks do not maintain balances with the Reserve Bank, the suggestion, I am afraid, is not very practicable.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): What about the valuable suggestion made by Dr. Krishnaswami?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The idea suggested by him is good, but it may not be practicable; some times it is not very practicable.

Then, the hon. Member said that there is no expansion of banks and that the banks are not doing anything for exports. I think this is not correct. For the last two years or so, the Reserve Bank has adopted a very liberal policy in licensing the establishment of branches and everybody knows that the State Bank and the subsidiaries during the second Plan had undertaken a very rapid development of the branches. I may also invite the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that the State Bank and its subsidiaries have proposed to start 300 new branches during the third Plan period, and these will be mostly in the semi-urban or important rural areas. So, to say that we are staying out during this period and are not having a long-term policy of development of banking is not correct. It may be that this may not have been mentioned, in the form in which the hon. Member wants to be mentioned, in the third Plan report, but the fact is that we have been quite concerned about it, and from time to time we have given adequate and very careful thought to this matter. The result is that during the last few years, the number of branches has gone up, to about 5,000—this is by the end of 1960—from about 4,449 odd at the beginning of the first Plan. So, the charge that we have not been doing enough for the development of banks is not correct.

Similarly, the charge that we have not done enough or adequately for export is also not correct. As regards export business, it is true that this is comparatively a new line for our banks. Most of this work was being looked after by what are called the exchange banks. But increasingly, this is now being handled by our own banks, and they are paying special attention and giving more and more facilities to our exporters. It is very encouraging to see that they have managed to capture a substantial portion of the bill business in recent years. They have started giving packing credits, that is, credits against firm orders placed on our exporters, and they are advancing loans to exporters including in many cases new-comers who have taken out policies of insurance with the Export Risk Insurance Corporation. The question whether banks should be encouraged to extend term credits for exports has also been raised and is now under consideration. So, banks are taking care about exports as well.

Then the hon. Member raised another question regarding the regulation and control of indigenous bankers and the development of an integrated banking system in which both the integrated and the non-integrated banking sectors like

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shroffs and others might be taken care of. This raises larger issues which have been considered several times in the past. The private bankers may not agree to keep proper accounts and give up their non-banking business and submit to licensing and inspection by the Reserve Bank. Unless this is done, it is difficult to bring in these shroffs or *multanis* or others who, although who, although they are playing some part in our banking system, are charging higher rates. So far, this has not been possible, but I think we should not give it so much importance as is now sought to be given, because they cover only five per cent of the total deposits. So far, as our information goes, this non-integrated sector does not cater to more than five per cent.

Then the hon. Member raised another point as to why deposists outside India have been excluded, as otherwise, the Reserve Bank is entitled to inspect the foreign offices of Indian banks which are about 100 in all. The laws and regulations regarding the business of banking in these other countries are different, and Indian banks have to comply with those conditions. In the absence of any laws protecting the deposits in these countries, Indian banks cannot distinguish the Indian depositors in these countries from other depositors, that is, the indigenous depositors, who may be local citizens, and it will not also be proper for us to protect all depositors, Indian as well as local, in respect of Indian banks abroad. Therefore, it is not possible to take care of these accounts. As regards deposits in India by foreign companies, these deposits are made under special conditions, as for example, the PL 480, and the Governments take adequate care to see that the funds are deposited in banks of standing and reputation. Insurance, therefore, is not considered necessary for these deposits. These are the reasons why we have left out some of the special deposits.

The hon. Member, Shri N. R. Muniswamy, asked whether the insurance cover of Rs. 1,500 will not cause a dispersal of deposits. He said that they might split all the deposits and keep them in 20 banks. Sometimes it may not be possible for one person to split it up and keep it in 20 banks. He will have his own difficulties. But, take, for example, the existing position. When there is no insurance at all, people have large deposits in single accounts in many banks, and they have it because they have confidence. Even without insurance, they have large deposits and I do not think there will be any reason why they should undergo all the difficulties in splitting them up just for the mere Coverage of accounts, although even today, without any coverage they can maintain large deposits. So, I do not think they will take the trouble of splitting amounts into 10 or 20 parts.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Even without any limit, it can be done.

Shri B.R. Bhagat: He also referred to bringing outsiders on the Board. This is the normal practice. Whether it is insurance, or banks or any other Board or corporation, we are associating in advisory or some other capacity some experts who are outsiders. It is a very normal practice and we are not making any extra-ordinary arrangement here.

Then, he said the Corporation's office should not be in Bombay. The Corporation will have to work in close association with the Reserve Bank and will be handicapped in its work, unless it is located at the same place at which the central office of the Reserve Bank is situated. In the initial period even the staff of the Corporation may have to be drawn on a part-time basis from the Reserve Bank. So, at least for a few years, to come, it would not be a practicable proposition to shift it to some place other than Bombay.

Shri A.C. Guha: Reserve Bank has got branches in other places also. They can draw the staff from Delhi also.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It should be in close vicinity of the central office.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Why not in Calcutta?

Shri Tyagi: Take it to Patna.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not for Patna.

Shri Prabhat Kar: But why in Bombay?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Because the Finance Minister comes from Bombay.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think this controversy should rest, because hon. Members will realise that it would not be a practicable proposition.

Shri Guha raised a number of points. He said the bulk of the premium will be drawn from the private sector and the money will be invested in the public sector. That is quite obvious, this Corporation being a public sector Corporation. But the benefits accruing to the private sector are also obvious. People will be encouraged to deposit and their confidence in the banking structure will be strengthened. The objective is that the banking sector should grow. So, the benefits to the private sector are quite obvious and significant.

He said private sector employees who have been dismissed should not be on the Board of the Corporation. We could not provide it specifically in the Act, because when a public sector employee is dismissed, there is a well-regulated system or procedure. Charges are framed and specific grounds are given. But such a definite system or procedure does not exist in the private sector. If a man is removed or dismissed in the private sector, we would not know on what grounds he has been dismissed. But I can assure hon. Members that anyone who has been under a cloud and removed from a bank or private sector organisation will not be taken in. It is very obvious. The Reserve Bank will see to it that no such person whose record is bad would be put on the Board. That will be taken care of without making any provision in the Act.

Then, he asked why this Corporation should not be organised on a mutual basis as in the U.S.A., so that it may provide rebate of premium as in the U.S.A. This question should be considered when the Corporation builds up a sizeable insurance fund. The fund in USA amounts to 0.85 per cent. of the deposits. Even if we want to accumulate to the extent of ½ per cent. of the deposits that we are going to cover, we would need to have about Rs. 10 crores for which we would need 10 years, because the annual accrual of premium would be about Rs. 85 lakhs. At that stage, this can be taken care of.

Shri Bharucha raised the point as to why the capital is authorised and not issued. The answer is, it is not expected that the Corporation will really need a larger capital. we do not want to make it more than Rs. 1 crore. All of it is paid up. So, it is authorised and issued capital. It can borrow to the extent of Rs. 5 crores and that will take care of the need for resources for this Corporation.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: that would not be correct, when an institution borrows money, it has to pay interest. If it is capital, interest is not paid. That should not be lost sight of. Also a balance has to be maintained between the capital fund and the loan fund.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I quite see the point, but our expectation is it will be run so well that not only we will not have to increase the capital beyond Rs. 1 crore, but also the contingency of borrowing may not arise, to that extent.

Then he asked why the insured bank's representatives are not on the Board. It is for the simple reason that this Corporation will have access to all the secret information about the

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resources and other positions of the other banks. If there is one representative of one insured bank, he might come to know all the secret information about the other banks and it will not be in the interests of the banking system as a whole.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: This will happen only when a bank is about to go into liquidation.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Corporation can have information about all the other banks. So, it would not be proper to keep persons connected with the banking industry on this Board.

One or two general points were raised which I would like to answer, because they are important, although I have exceeded the time which I promised I would take. One point was about the State Bank and its subsidiaries. As I explained in my speech, our original intention was not to include the State Bank and its subsidaries, but on subsequent examination, we found that it would be better to include them also. Much has been said about the legal position. The legal position is, the State Bank would have paid that amount not by way of premium but by way of contribution. This could have been challenged. We are paying something without any consideration and any depositor of the State Bank would have gone to the court. So, that legal contingency would have arisen.

Apart from legal difficulties, the other points were more valuable and they weighed with us, *viz.*, conditions should be created so that this Corporation may be launched in a more friendly and amiable atmosphere so far as other insured banks are concerned, because the other banks would have a grouse that they have been discriminated against and the State Bank is left out. All these considerations weighed with us and we found that it would be better to bring in the State Bank and the subsidaries, so that this Corporation starts in a much bettter way and success may be ensured. I think the House will kindly appreciate this point of view and will not bring in any other consideration.

Regarding the co-operative banks, I have explained the position. I would say that the co-operative sector is an important sector in our economy. The Reserve Bank and the Government have done enough to promote the growth of the co-operative sector. But it will not be possible to bring the co-operative sector also in this, because this concerns only the banking business over which the Reserve Bank has control of inspection and regulation. The Reserve Bank has no control over the co-operative banks or the co-operative deposits in various States which function under different heads. Also, the deposits are not much. It may be a little over Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 120 crores as against deposits in the banks amounting to Rs. 2000 crores. Again, although the deposit amount in the co-operative sector is low, it is distributed in tens of thousands of units. How is the Reserve Bank to know about them, much less to control and regulate over them? So it is not possible to bring the co-operative sector here. We can take care of it in a different way. If the House is of the opinion that the co-operative sector deposits should be taken care of so that there is growth in that sector also, well, the Government can think of other ways of doing it, but it cannot be fitted into this scheme.

A number of hon. Members asked, why are you keeping it at Rs. 1500, why not raise it to Rs. 3000 or Rs. 5000. Simultaneously, one hon. Member said that this premium rate of 15 nP. is 'scandalous'. My only point is, on the one hand he wants it to be raised to Rs. 2000 and Rs. 5000 and, on the other hand, he wants to restrict the premium rate also. Well, the two cannot go together.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I point out, Madam, that this is not a correct argument?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Deputy Minister is not yielding.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have not completed my argument, I am still through it. When we were considering this, the question was whether it should be Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000. Then we said that it was worthwhile starting with Rs. 1500 with a premium of 5 nP. This is one-twentieth of one per cent. In U.S.A. the premium rate is one-twelfth of one per cent. So the premium is not very high. It is reasonable. Some hon. Members asked, what is the basis of it. There is no basis; at least there is no actuarial basis as we have in the Life Insurance Corporation. But looking through various considerations—the rate should not be much, the burden on the banks should not be much and the maximum amount in the present context should be covered—we said that this one-twentyeighth of one per cent to start with would be a good beginning. In this we are fortified by the experience of USA. U.S.A. started with one-twelfth rate and covering 2500 dollars per depositor. It was asked, there it was 2500 dollars and here you are starting with Rs. 1500. It is not a very high figure if you compare the national income of the two countries. The difference is about 100 times. Therefore, Rs. 1500 to start with is not a very meagre figure or a very insignificant figure.

But see what happened there. The corporation worked in a manner that it was not only able to pay off the loans and capital but it also accumulated a sizeable fund. Similarly, here we expect that as the corporation works in a proper manner—we have taken other measures to strengthen the banking industry; we have taken powers under the Banking Companies Act to correct the working of the banks so that there are less and less failures, there are very few re-constructions or amalgamations, so that the eventuality of liquidation and reconstruction is very much minimised —the corporation is bound to have sufficient funds at its disposal and it will not only be able to return the one crore capital and it may not borrow or whatever it has borrowed it will be able to return, but it will also be able to accumulate a sizeable fund.

Then alone we can take up the question of raising it from Rs. 1500 or to Rs. 2000 or Rs. 5000, whatever the hon. Members have in view, without raising the premium rate. That may be the position at that time. Hon. Members should appreciate that we are embarking on a new field, and we have taken care that we must proceed in a manner where all the favourable conditions are towards the success of the corporation. As the hon. Member there rightly said, the test of its success is that it goes ahead, it goes along and, we say, it goes along in an admirable way and all the expectations of higher coverage, lower premium rate and successful working is realised. That is our hope.

With these words, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members for giving their support and for the valuable contributions they have made during this debate.

Mr. Chairman: There are two amendments to the motion for circulation. I shall put them first to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 7 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> **"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a corporation for the purpose of insurance of deposits and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."**

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the Bill clause-by-clause.

Clause 2.— (*Definitions*)

Mr. Chairman: There is a Government amendment.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 3,—

(i) in line 28,—

omit "of sub-section (1)";

(ii) in line 30,—

for "sub-section" *substitute* "section". (8).

It is a printing mistake. There is no sub-section (1), and that is why we have brought this amendment.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 23,—

omit "and include the State Bank and a subsidiary bank". (10).

Madam, I was eagerly waiting to hear what the hon. Deputy Minister had to say about excluding the State Bank and its subsidiary banks from the purview of this Bill. I am sorry to say that I was thoroughly disappointed with his arguments, because practically he had no arguments to put before the House.

What did the hon. Deputy Minister say? He said that previously the Government also did not want to include the State Bank but after second thoughts they wanted to include it because they wanted to introduce the corporation scheme in a cordial atmosphere and some bankers may have the grouse that the State Bank is put on a different level, is treated in a different manner. I really do not understand why there should be a grouse like that. After all, what is the reason for such a Bill? The reason is that there are banks which unfortunately behave in such a manner that they sometimes crash. There may be only a few, but it is astonishing to know that there are 297 banks under liquidation. That was the figure given by the Government in February 1961. When that is the situation, and when responsible people who are expected to behave better do not behave better and there are chances of breakdown, as far as the banks are concerned, we are forced to have such provisions, especially when Government, unfortunately, do not take the other adequate steps which are proposed by us from time to time. That is the very reason why this Parliament is forced to bring such a legislation.

As far as the State Bank is concerned, if it is in the same position, then it should also be included and there is logic and there is reason behind it. If anybody can prove, with some force in their own arguments, that the State Bank also stands a chance of breakdown, then it should also be included. Otherwise, on some plea to see there is no grouse and simply to satisfy some people, why should the Government surrender? That is what we want to know. Now the cat is out of the bag after the reply of the Minister. It was sheer surrender of the Government before the pressure of the banking industry. That is the very reason why we want to oppose the inclusion of State Bank and we want the State Bank to be treated on a different level. Because, it is a national institution which has functioned with credit. Even Professor Ranga, who is totally opposed to all kinds of nationalisation and State sector, even he is forced to admit that, after all, the State Bank is a very nice institution. Now, simply to see that there is no grouse, just to satisfy some people, we are surprised to find, Government have surrendered themselves on this question, and that is why I want to press my amendment.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry, the hon. Member has twisted my argument. There is no surrender. I have explained amply the reasons for a change in our opinion and what considerations weighed with us. I am opposing the amendment moved by Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 3,—

(i) in line 28—

omit "of sub-section (1)";

(ii) in line 30—

for "sub-section" *substitute* "section". (8).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 3, line 23,—

omit "and includes the State Bank and a subsidiary bank" (10).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3, 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6.— (*Board of Directors*)

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 34,—

add at the end—

"otherwise becomes actively connected with a banking company; or" (5).

Sub-clause (4) of clause 6 prescribes some of the disqualifications. If any director nominated under part (d) of sub-clause (1) becomes subject to these disqualifications, he will cease to be a member of the Board. In part (d) of sub-clause (1) it is stated:

> "two directors nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank having special knowledge of commercial banking or of commerce, industry or finance, neither of whom shall be an officer of Government or of the Reserve Bank or an officer or other employee of the Corporation or a director, an officer or other employee of a banking company or otherwise actively connected with a banking company."

So, suppose a person is actively connected with a banking company, he will not be nominated as director out of the two directors that have been mentioned in clause (d) of sub-clause (1). Here, in clause (c) we have laid down certain disqualifications for being nominated as one of the directors under part (d) of sub-clause (1). I would like to point out that there is some lacuna. Clause (4) indicates that if a director becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) sub-section (4), then he will lose his seat in the board. Part (b) of sub-clause (4) says that if a member is absent without leave of the Board for more than three consecutive meetings, he will cease to be a member. Part (c) says that if a person becomes a director or an officer or an employee of an insured bank, he is removed from the board. But suppose a person is nominated as director under part (d) of clause (1). If he is actively connected with a banking company, he should lose his seat. Therefore, there seems to be a lacuna. I think that should also be covered. If my amendment is accepted, if a director nominated under part (d) of clause (1) becomes actively connected with a banking company, he will lose his seat. So, I have moved my amendment and I hope the Minister will accept it. It only seeks to remove a lacuna which is present in the Bill. If a person is nominated as a director under part (d) of sub-clause (1) be-

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

cause at the time of his appointment he is not connected actively with any banking company, if he subsequently becomes actively connected with any banking company, he should lose his seat. This is the simple purpose of my amendment.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I oppose this amendment because in clause 6(1)(d) it is mentioned that two directors shall be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank having special knowledg of commercial banking or of commerce, industry or finance, neither of whom shall be an officer of Government or of the Reserve Bank etc. We have specifically provided the disqualifications under which director cannot be taken in. Sub-clause (4)(c) refers to a person who is a director or an officer or an employee of an insured bank. These two are not on par. Both the clauses do not stand on the same footing.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The point is that in clause 6(1)(d) you say that two directors shall be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank having special knowledge of commercial banking or of commerce, industry or finance, neither of whom shall be an officer of Government or an officer or other employee of a banking company or otherwise actively connected with a banking company. Now, as it is, once he is nominated by the Central Government and he subsequently becomes actively connected with a banking company, he would not come under disqualificaion, because under clause clause (4)(c) the disqualification is only at the time of appointment.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not think it is necessary.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Why? This sub-clause will become operative only at the time of nomination; not subsequently. You have not provided for a contingency where a person, after he has been nominated, becomes actively connected with a banking company.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If he is actively connected, he is disqualified. I think a specific reference to it is superfluous, because he will not be nominated. That is my point.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Your provision bans nomination. But, after nomination, if he becomes actively connected with a banking company, he will not be disqualified.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think he is disqualified even then.

16 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: With regard to clause 6, there seems to be a little confusion as to whether a man, who is disqualified from being appointed because of a certain post that he holds, will not be disqualified if he holds that post after becoming a director. As it is 4 o'clock, we have to close this discussion at this point. I suggest that this point may be looked into in the mean time and this clause be voted when the discussion on the Bill is resumed.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think this Bill might have been concluded.

Mr. Chairman: There are 49 clauses and it is 4 o'clock. The time for this discussion is over. So it would not be possible to finish this today.

16.02 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF COAL

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the position regarding production and supply of coal in

the country be taken into consideration."

कोल के प्रोडक्शन और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का मामला कितना अहम है इस का अन्दाजा आप इस बात से लगा सकते हैं कि पिछले डेढ़ दो साल से यह मामला क्वेश्चन्स और कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिसेज़ के जरिये कई दफा हाउस के सामने आया है और इस के बारे में स्टेटमेंट दिये गये हैं । आज भी मंत्री जी ने इस बारे में दो स्टेटमेंट हाउस के सामने रखे हैं ।

इन तमाम बातों को देखने से पता चलता है कि कोल की कितनी जरूरत है । यह सारी इंडस्ट्री के डेवलपमेंट के लिये बहुत अहम चीज है ।

सब से पहले मैं कोल के प्रोडक्शन के सवाल को लेता हूं और हाउस के सामने यह जाहिर करने की कोशिश करूंगा कि कोल की प्रोडक्शन कितनी है और आगे थर्ड फाइव इअर प्लान में कितनी होगी ।

सैकिंड फाइव इअर प्लान में हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल रिक्वायरमेंट्स जो थीं, जो कारखानों की जरूरतें थीं, उन तमाम का अन्दाजा लगाते हुए ६० मिलियन टन का टारजेट मुकर्रर किया गया था । यह पबलिक और प्राइवेट दोनों सैक्टरों के लिये था कि इतना प्रोडक्शन किया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद हमारा प्रोडक्शन का टारजेट पूरा नहीं हो सका । सिर्फ ५४–६२ मिलियन टन प्रोडक्शन हम कर सके । इस के बारे में ज्यादा दुःख की बात यह है कि जो यह शार्टफाल है यह तकरीबन तमाम का तमाम पबलिक सैक्टर में है । मैं चाहता हूं कि पबलिक सैक्टर कामयाब हो और उस की कामयाबी के लिये सब से ज्यादा जरूरी है कि उस का टारगेट प्राइवेट सैक्टर से भी ज्यादा हो । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आईन्दा जो टारगेट मुकर्रर किया जायगा, उस को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जायगी ।

अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सिलसिले में जो बयान दिया, उस में इस बात का जिक्र किया गया कि पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राईवेट सैक्टर्ज़ के टारगेट्स के बारे में गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी यह है कि कोई रिजिड रूल नहीं होना चाहिये, बल्कि वे फ्लैक्सिबल होने चाहियें और जो कमी हो, उसको बाद में पूरा किया जाये । मैं इस बात से मुत्तिफ़िक हूं और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि थर्ड फ़ाइव ईयर प्लान के लिये जो ६७ मिलियन टन का टारगेट रखा गया है, उस को पूरा करने की पूरी कोशिश की जायगी ।

मेरी यह भी तजवीज है कि अगर ये टारगेट्स एनुअल हों, तो और ज्यादा अच्छा है । हमारे देश में दो फ़ाइव ईयर प्लान्ज़ बन चुके हैं और उन का तजुर्बा हमारे सामने मौजूद है । आप किसी भी प्राजेक्ट को, किसी भी प्रोग्राम को लेलें, प्लान के आखिरी साल में सब से ज्यादा कोशिश की जाती है, जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जल्दी में काफ़ी बेस्टेज होता है और हम सही तौर पर टारगेट पूरा नहीं कर सकते । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जो प्रोग्रेस हो, लगातार हो, रेगुलर हो और यह न हो कि हर साल तो कमी हो, और आखिरी साल उस को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जाय । इंडस्ट्री का मामला ऐसा है कि इस के काम को चलाने के लिये रेगुलर सप्लाई की जरूरत है । इसीलिये मैं इस बात पर ज़ोर देता हूं । सैकिंड फ़ाइव ईयर प्लान के प्राडक्शन के फिगर्ज़ को देखने से पता चलता है कि लास्ट ईअर में इस टारगेट को पूरा करने की बहुत कोशिश की गई और उस से पहले सालों में प्रोडक्शन में कोई खास फर्क नहीं है । मिसाल के तौर पर १९५७-५८ में प्रोडक्शन ४४.१० मिलियन टन था, १९५८-५९ में ४५.९४ मिलियन टन था, १९५९-६० में ४७.८२ मिलियन टन था, जबकि आखिरी साल में—१९६०-६१ में—वह एकदम बढ़ कर ५४.६२ मिलियन टन हो गया । आखिरी साल में

[श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्ता]

जो एकदम प्राडक्शन बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई, इस का मतलब यह है कि इंडस्ट्रीज को रेगुलर सप्लाई नहीं मिल सकी । इस से इंडस्ट्रीज पर बुरा असर पड़ता है । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस तजर्बे की बिना पर आईन्दा इस बात का खास तौर पर ख्याल रखा जायगा और यह कोशिश की जायगी कि टारगेट सालाना मुकर्रर हो और उस को उसी साल एचीव करने की कोशिश की जाये, न कि चार सालों की कमी को आखिरी एक साल में पूरा करने की कोशिश की जाय ।

जहां तक प्राडक्शन का सवाल है, मेरा यह खयाल है कि ९७ मिलियन टन का जो टारगेट रखा गया है, उस से शायद काम नहीं चल सकेगा । मुझे विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को अच्छी तरह से ऐक्सप्लेन करेंगे कि यह ९७ मिलियन टन का अन्दाजा कैसे लगाया गया है । मैं समझता हूं कि आईन्दा कंट्री में जो इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट होगी और पब्लिक सैक्टर में जब लोहे के कारखाने पूरी तौर पर चलेंगे, तो ९७ मिलियन टन का अन्दाजा शायद ग़लत साबित होगा और इस से ज्यादा कोयले की जरूरत पड़ेगी । इस के अलावा प्राईवेट इंडस्ट्री के लिये भी कोयले की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ेगी ।

जहां तक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का सवाल है, वह एक अहम मसला है । जहां तक मैं ने समझने की कोशिश की है, प्राडक्शन का मामला इतना अहम नहीं है, जितना कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का है । इस के बारे में सब से पहले हमें यह देखना है कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के कौन कौन से तरीके हैं, उन तरीकों में क्या क्या डिफ़ेक्ट हैं और उन को कैसे इम्प्रूव किया जा सकता है । सब से बड़ा तरीका रेलवे का है । उस के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने वैगन्ज की जरूरत थी, उतने वैगन्ज नहीं दिये गये और उस जरूरत को पूरा नहीं किया गया । मिसाल के तौर पर मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ स्टील, माइन्ज एंड फ्यूल की तरफ से तकरीबन छः हजार से ज्यादा वैगन्ज की जरूरत पेश की गई, जबकि रेलवे बोर्ड ने उस को घटा कर ५,०३० कर दिया । यही नहीं, एक्चुअली जो वैगन सप्लाई किये गये, उन की तादाद सिर्फ ४,५०७ थी । इस से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि १,६५२ वैगन्ज की कमी रह गई ।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से जो टारगेट रखा जाये, रेलवे बोर्ड उस को स्वीकार करे और उस को देने की कोशिश करे । उस टारगेट को पूरा कर के एक्चुअली उतने ही वैगन्ज देने चाहियें, वर्ना काम नहीं चल सकता है । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायगा, तो पिट-हैडज पर स्टाक बढ़ता जायगा । पिछले साल की फ़िगर्ज से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इस साल पिट-हैडज पर स्टाक बढ़ता जा रहा है । ३१-३-६० को वहां पर जो स्टाक था, ३१-३-६१ को उस से काफ़ी ज्यादा था । यह समस्या उसी सूरत में हल हो सकती है जबकि वैगन्ज की तादाद बढ़ाई जाये । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो ९७ मिलियन टन्ज का टारगेट बनाया है, उस के लिये वैगन्ज का क्या इंतिजाम है ? अगर वैगन्ज का इंतिजाम नहीं किया जाता है तो काम इस से और भी ज्यादा खराब हो जायगा । हमारा मकसद सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं है कि प्राडक्शन बढ़ाया जाय बल्कि हमारा मकसद यह भी है कि इस प्राडक्शन को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट भी किया जाय । इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि कितने वैगन्ज की जरूरत होगी, इस का भी अंदाजा लगाया जाय और कैसे इन का इंतिजाम हो सकेगा, इसका भी पता चलाया जाय । जब तक इस मसले को हल करने की कोशिश नहीं की जायगी तब तक मेरा खयाल है कि तीसरे प्लान में जो पोजीशन है वह खराब

होती चली जायेगी। इस वास्ते वैगन्ज का अन्दाज़ा लगाना और उन का इंतिज़ाम करना बहुत ज़रूरी है और मैं तो कहूंगा कि सबसे ज्यादा ज़रूरी चीज़ यही है।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपनी स्पीच में इसकी तरफ इशारा किया है कि ज्यादा जो बाटलनैक है वह मुगलसराय के ऊपर की तरफ है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस मसले को भी हल करने की कोशिश की जाएगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक तजवीज रखना चाहता हूं। खुशी की बात है कि तीसरे प्लान में इस बाटलनैक की समस्या को हल करने के लिए गढ़वा से रावर्टसगंज तक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने की योजना है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको जल्दी बनाया जाए। जब आपके पास दूसरा आल्टरनेटिव रूट हो जाएगा तो वैगन्ज को ज्यादा तादाद में और आसानी से सप्लाई किया जा सकेगा और हिन्दुस्तान के नार्थर्न हिस्सों में कोयले की कमी नहीं रह पाएगी। स्टेट्स की तरफ से जो रिक्वायरमेंट्स रखी गई थीं उसकी लेटेस्ट ईयर की फिगर्ज़ मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं और उससे आपको अन्दाज़ हो जाएगा कि कितने वैगन्ज़ की ज़रूरत थी और कितनी वैगन्ज सप्लाई की गई हैं। जहां तक कुल वैगन्ज की रिक्वायरमेंट का सवाल है, वह १७,६१,१७४ थी लेकिन १२,४५,०६६ वैगन्ज ही सप्लाई की गई हैं। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जो हिस्से बंगाल बिहार से ज्यादा दूर हैं वहां की पोजीशन तो और भी ज्यादा खराब है। आपको जानकर हैरानी होगी कि हिमाचल प्रदेश ने ६४० वैगन्ज की मांग की थी और उसको सिर्फ ४१ वैगन्ज ही सप्लाई की गईं। काश्मीर को ८६८ वैगन्ज की ज़रूरत थी लेकिन सिर्फ १६ वैगन्ज ही उसको दी गईं। इस संकट को हल करने का बेहतरीन तरीका यही हो सकता है कि आल्टरनेटिव रूट को जल्दी से जल्दी और एक दो साल में कम्पलीट करने की कोशिश की जाए। ऐसा करने से हिन्दुस्तान में जो शुमाली हिस्से हैं और जहां पर कोयले की सबसे ज्यादा ज़रूरत है, जैसे पंजाब है, काश्मीर है, हिमाचल प्रदेश है और जहां पर कोयला न पहुंच सकने की वजह से इण्डस्ट्री को बड़ा भारी लास होता है, वहां यह पहुंच सकेगा और उनकी ज़रूरतों को काफी हद तक पूरा किया जा सकेगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वैगन्ज की सप्लाई के सवाल से भी एक और अहम सवाल है और वह है वैगन्ज को अनलोड करने का सवाल। पिछले दिनों हाउस में जो क्वेशचन किए गए थे, उनको रेफर करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो प्राजैक्ट्स हैं, जैसे स्टील फैक्ट्रीज हैं, वहां पर अनलोडिंग में जितना समय लगा है, उससे भी काफी लास हुआ है। इस तरफ भी सीरियसली ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है। मैंने खुद देखा है कि जहां तक प्राइवेट सैक्टर का सवाल है, प्राइवेट इण्डस्ट्री का सवाल है, और उसको चलाने वाला जो बिजिनेसमन है, उसका सवाल है उसके सामने एक ही कंसिड्रेशन रहता है और वह यह रहता है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राफिट कैसे हो सकता है। अगर उसको मुनाफा इस बात में है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोल की डिलीवरी जल्दी लेकर वैगन्ज को अनलोड किया जाए तो वह जल्दी उनको अनलोड करने की कोशिश करता है। अगर वह इस बात में मुनाफा देखता है कि वैगन्ज की देर से डिलीवरी ली जाए तो वह देरी से उनको अनलोड करवाता है और एक आर्टिफिशल डिफिकलटी पैदा करने की कोशिश करता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि भाव बढ़ जाते हैं और उसका मुनाफा अधिक हो जाता है। इस वास्ते इस की तरफ भी गम्भीरतापूर्वक आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। पिछले दिनों मैंने एक सवाल हाउस में पेश किया था और उस सवाल के जवाब में सरकार की तरफ से यह स्वीकार किया गया था कि काफी मिसमनेजमेंट है। कोयला ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है जिसकी हर आदमी को ज़रूरत हो, हर आदमी इससे काम चला सके।

[श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त]

कोयला आया किसी एक पार्टी का, लेकिन उसके बजाय यह दूसरी पार्टी को दे दिया गया जिसको इसकी एक्चुअली जरूरत नहीं थी। इस तरह का जो मिसमनेजमेंट है यह खत्म होना चाहिये। इस तरह की बातों से बहुत नुकसान होता है। मैं इस पर भी जोर देना चाहता हूं कि अनलोडिंग में जो मिसमनेजमेंट है, उसको चैक करने की भी खास तौर से कोशिश की जानी चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूं कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री इस काम में पूरा कोओप्रेशन देगी। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि मौजूदा जो डमरेज वगैरह के रूल हैं, उनको भी चेंज किया जाए ताकि जो लोग आर्टिफिशल शार्टफाल क्रियेट करने की कोशिश करते हैं, वे ऐसा न कर सकें।

मेरी इन सजेशंज पर अगर ध्यान दिया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि कोयले की सप्लाई और कोयले के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम ज्यादा बेहतर हो सकेगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि मिडलिंग का जो सवाल है वह भी बहुत अहम है। इस वक्त जो मिडलिंग है, उसकी क्वांटिटी तकरीबन पांच छः मिलियन टन है। जब हमारी कालियरीज पूरी तरह से चलेंगी, पूरी उनमें प्राडक्शन होगी तो अन्दाजा है कि दस मिलियन टन इसकी मात्रा हो जाएगी। इस को यूटिलाइज करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये। अगर इसको यूटिलाइज करने की कोशिश की जाती है तो यह जनरेशन के लिये, पैदा करने के लिये बड़ी कामयाब चीज साबित हो सकती है। इससे भी कोयले की जो जरूरत है, वह कम हो जाएगी।

माननीय मन्त्री जी की स्पीच में यह भी जिक्र आया है कि एक कमेटी मकर्रर की गई है जो इस सब चीज को देखेगी। इसकी डिमांड बहुत अर्से से की जा रही थी और मुझे खुशी है कि इसको मुकर्रर कर दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस मसले को हल करने में अब और भी आसानी हो जाएगी। खुशी की बात है कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री का नुमाइन्दा भी इसमें मौजूद है। मैं समझता हूं कि कोयले का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, इसका ताल्लुक सिर्फ इसी मिनिस्ट्री से नहीं है, रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से भी है और सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत इस मामले में रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री के कोओप्रेशन की है। इस वास्ते इन दोनों मिनिस्ट्रीज में पूरा कोओर्डिनेशन और पूरा पूरा कोओप्रेशन होना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा होता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो क्राइसिस है, वह और भी कम हो सकता है।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the position regarding production and supply of coal in the country be taken into consideration".

There is an amendment to this by way of a substitute motion. Does the hon. Member, Shri Braj Raj Singh, want to move it?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Yes.

Mr. Chairman: He can speak later on.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the position regarding production and supply of coal in the country, directs—

(a) that production targets be raised by 25 per cent so as to accelerate the manufacturing activities in the country and fulfil the industrial targets;

(b) extra capacity for movement of coal be created and motor trucks be utilised in movement of coal'." (1)

Mr. Chairman: This amendment is also before the House. Shri P. G. Deb and Dr. Vijaya Ananda are absent. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. I would request the hon. Member not to exceed 15 minutes, because there are only two hours, and we are scheduled to sit up to 6.30 P.M.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I beg to move:

> "That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon and the Review by the Government of the Report laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd February, 1961".

While moving this Motion, though the Report is now very old, as it relates to 1959-60 and within a month or so the Report for 1960-61 is due, I would only touch on a few salient features in this Report.

First, I come to the relation between the capital invested in this National Coal Development Corporation and the production during 1959-60. The total equity and loan capital invested during that year was to the tune of Rs. 35.11 crores, and the production during the period is nearly 5 million tons. According to experts, for raising 5 million tons, a capital investment of Rs. 20 crores should be enough. That means to say, we have invested Rs. 15 crores more here. So, the amount invested does not bear any relation to the results obtained, which clearly proves that the working of the Corporation has been very unsatisfactory.

The Kargali washery was expected to go into production and reach the rated capacity some two or three years ago. The rated capacity of this washery is 550 tons per hour. During 1959-60 we find it has incurred a loss of Rs. 32 lakhs, and the auditor also has commented on this. When are we going to reach the rated capacity in this washery? This washery was set up with a view to feed our iron and steel industry. If there is a setback in the washing of coal at this washery, naturally there will be a setback in the production of steel, and thereby our big iron and steel plants will be affected. The Government has entered into collaboration with the Japanese. We are unable to understand the main reasons for the failure to commission it in time, and reach the rated capacity even one year after the target date. Even to this day we are finding it difficult, and we are nowhere near the rated capacity. Due to breakdowns in this washery, production in Bokaro-Kargali group of coal mines is restricted. I will not go into the other washeries because they belong to the other group, but I want the hon. Minister to tell us categorically the reasons for the delay in reaching the rated capacity with regard to this washery, and to tell us whether the Japanese collaborators have been asked to pay any penalty for not keeping up the contract.

Then I come to another important project under this Corporation, the Kuresia mines. This mine was to reach a target of one lakh tons per month, or 12 lakh tons per year, and to supply it to the various industries and railways. It was working very well, though, due to lack of proper planning, the screening plant could not be erected in time. But today what has happened? A big blast occurred and the whole Kuresia mines caught fire, and they had to be sealed off. This is one of the important coal mines in Central India. I know that an enquiry has been ordered by the NCDC. I know also that the report was submitted some three weeks ago to the NCDC. I was surprised this morning when the hon. Minister said that the Ministry had not yet received the report. I am told there is a huge loss of material. At first it was given in the papers as Rs. 5 lakhs.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

Later on it was said that loss was likely to be two or three fold in terms of machinery. But in terms of the destruction of the coal fields due to improper working of the mines, in terms of coal deposits, there is going to be a loss, because the coal seams there must have been destroyed to a considerable extent. This shows that the authorities and the mining experts attached to the NCDC have not been vigilant and alert, have not been discharging the responsibilities devolving upon them properly.

Then I refer to a few more facts about this Giridih group of mines. I am told that this group of mines consists of very good coal and it is getting exhausted. But, here, there are again other seams like Jhukuti and Khandia which seem to have huge deposists. They could be worked and the coal taken out of them could be utilised on thermal plants and even on railways.

But what we hear is that the DVC has refused to take this coal. Why? I do not know what arrangements are being made by the NCDC with the DVC authorities. There is a commission that is being paid to the middleman. The middleman charges Rs. 4 per ton for the coal that is supplied by the NCDC to the DVC. I do not know why this contractor has to be paid.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): What!

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This is my information. Shri Mathur is rather surprised. I was also surprised and amazed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Amazed and shocked.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Why should the supply be made to the DVC through a contractor and not direct as it is done elsewhere? This is also run by Government and that is also a government concern.

Recently, due to the stepping up of production, there have been new stocks accumulated at the pit-heads. Here we should pay a tribute that they have been able to increase production. But, what has happened? Due to various transport bottle-necks and other things, I am told that the stocks got fire. This, again, means a loss.

Then, I want to refer to staff matters. If, in the Giridih group of mines the low grade seams are burnt then I am sure the workers who are being retrenched or are about to be retrenched could be absorbed.

There are several categories of workers in the NCDC. I do not know under what pay scales they are going to be put. When the Labour Appellate Tribunal came they said they are under the CPC scales, and therefore that award will not be applicable and the coal mines bonus schemes will not be applicable to them. When the Second Central Pay Commission came they were not given the CPC scheme but the facilities that they got out of the First Pay Commission have been taken away from as a result of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission; but the pay scales have not been implemented yet. (*Interruption*).

Very recently, a few months back, I visited the Korba coal-fields. There I found the housing conditions of the employees are rather deplorable. In a public sector organisation which ought to be a model for others with regard to the amenities for labour, the conditions are deplorable. The workers do not belong to that place. They are workers from Orissa, from Bengal and from Punjab; they are the workers who have been declared surplus in Bhakra-Nangal, DVC and Hirakud and they have been taken over here. These workers, today, have to live in thatched huts. There are 3,200 workers there. But there are many thousands of workers who are living in huts which are made out of

the leaves of the coconut tree. Is this the condition in which the workers who do most important work are to be kept? Then the water-supply is also rather meagre. I am told that tube-wells are being sunk now. Only this morning I received a letter from the Ministry of Labour and Employment stating that some tube-wells are going to be sunk and a big water-tank is likely to be erected. I want the Minister to see that these things are attended to urgently.

Then there is the question of fire. Only this morning we were told in reply to a question that there was fire in the Giridih colliery. This is also a very important colliery in that group of collieries which are going to produce at the rate of 1,25,000 tons per month. Why do these fires occur there so often? Then, about 300 workers in the National Coal Development Corporation have been retired recently on the plea that they have reached the age of superannuation, that is, the age of 55. It is very strange that in one particular colliery, on one day, 300 workers reached the age of superannuation—all of them were born on the same day 55 years ago! I do not know how it happens. The Government have agreed to refer this matter to adjudication.

Due to breakdown in the Kargali washery, the workers in the Bokaro and Kargali area have been laid off very frequently.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I shall very briefly touch upon this statement which has been laid on the Table of the House this morning, by the Minister. Every paragraph of this statement is at variance with facts, and it does not relate to the facts and the real situation obtaining in this country. It is stated that 5,200 wagons were offered in the Bengal-Bihar coal field area and 2,100 in the Moghul Sarai area and so on and so forth. But what has happened in the South? It is very interesting. Only yesterday, from a statement which was laid on the Table by the Railway Minister in answer to a question, we learnt that the whole question of the transport of coal was gone into by a committee of Secretaries. I do not know what report they gave. That report is not available to us. As a result of that report, it seems that an additional quantity of one million tons had to be carried by rail-cum-sea route to the South and West of India. But let us see what was the position there in the month of August. Whenever we asked the railway authorities to introduce one additional pasenger train on any section, they say, "Goods trains have to be given high priority and therefore passenger train cannot be introduced. The emphasis is on goods train." No doubt goods have to be moved and that is most important. But what has happened in South India? I put a question as to whether it was a fact that in Olavakkot division of the Southern Railway some goods trains had to be cancelled during the first week of August due to the lack of coal supply. The reply was that a shortage occurred due to the inadequate receipt of sea-borne supply of coal. This is the Plan! The idea was that we should move the coal by rail-cum-sea route to the South. The quantity is one million tons. But what has happened? Even in the beginning of the month, there was shortage. They say that the required number of sailing vessels or programmes could not be kept up during the month due to shortage of ships. So, shortage of ships was not envisaged earlier. They had "dislocation in operation caused by monsoon conditions." Well, the monsoon comes and rainy season is there. Naturally, it will affect some sailings. But is this the Plan? Is this a planned movement of coal? Here in the statement, the Minister says: "...planned movement is being organised."

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Is it

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

suggested that in the Plan we should be able to shut out monsoon?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: You have to take it into consideration.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's point was that the Plan should have taken note of the fact that monsoon occurs in such and such months.

Sardar Swaran Singh: We take note of it, but we cannot prevent it. If there are breaches on the railways, we cannot prevent it.

Shri Goray (Poona): The Minister is unnecessarily trying to mislead the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I would not be misled. He says, there are rainy seasons, slack seasons, etc. These are normal things. But here some reasons are given which are very interesting.

> "Old ships developing engine troubles in transit; delays at destination ports for unloading caused by bunching of ships..." and so on.

All these things do not appeal to our common sense. Then, the statement says:

> "To avoid recurrence, arrangements are being made to augment the strength of ships for carrying coal.

Against the minimum expected stock of 14 days' consumption, the Southern Railway held on:

1.7.1961	5 days
15.7.1961	4.9 days
1.8.1961	3.2 days
15.8.1961	3.3 days."

We expected that after 1st July, there will be sailings and there will be no shortage coal. But these figures show that from 1st July, the position has been deteriorating till August. I do not know what is the later position.

According to the statement, apart from short-term measures, long-term measures are being undertaken for production of coal and the Central India coalfields are going to be developed. But what about Singareni coalfields? Out of Rs. 20 crores allotted for the Singareni coalfields for the development of mines during the third Plan, in the first year of the third Plan Rs. 2.65 crores were asked. But nothing is being given and there is no mention of this in the budget this year. Till now Singareni coalfields have not been given any money at all, and it does not find a place in the budget.

Then, the hon. Minister says, the target for the third Plan is 97 million tons; the target for the second Plan was 60 million tons and so 37 million tons have to be produced in addition. I say that is a very wrong way of looking at it. Actually the production at the end of the second Plan should be taken into consideration. That was about 54.62 million tons; we were short by 7 million tons. So, the additional production to be stepped up during the third Plan is 46 or 47 million tons and not 37 million tons, as stated by the Minister.

So far as the World Bank loan is concerned, we have to purchase the machinery in America. But all the coal-mining machinery in India is modelled after the U.K. machinery. Therefore, whether in the private sector or public sector, whosoever utilises this part of the World Bank loan, should be enabled to import machinery from whatever country they like.

Lastly, in the hon. Minister's statement, there is no mention of perspective planning. I can guarantee that these people do not work on a planned basis. There should be perspective planning and the target for the fourth

Plan should be fixed tentatively. Otherwise, you cannot plan any production during the fourth Plan. The hon. Minister uses his favourite term very often that mining is a time-consuming process. So, for such a time-consuming process, we should have a perspective planning and our target for the fourth Plan should have been worked out tentatively.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Auditted Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon and the Review by the Government of the Report laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd February, 1961".

Now, the House will discuss both these motions as well as the substitute motion moved by Shri Braj Raj Singh. May I know how much time the hon. Minister would like to take?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Half an hour.

Mr. Chairman: I would, therefore, request hon. Members not to exceed the limit of ten minutes.

Shri Anrobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, despite the shortage of coal production, the main crisis which we are facing at the present moment is not the shortage in the production of coal but the crisis in the supply of coal. I shall mainly confine myself to the Bihar and Bengal coalfield areas because these areas produce about 80 per cent of the total output of coal in this country.

Sir, the output of coal in this area has been increased from 29.55 lakh tons in 1952 to 37.33 lakh tons in 1959, out of the total output of the country of 47.66 lakh tons. Of course, there is a shortage of seven lakh tons form the target for the Second Five Year Plan.

The most deplorable condition is with regard to the production of metallurgical coal. Last time when we toured round the steel factories we were told that all the steel factories had in store coal enough for seven days consumption and in some factories for ten days consumption. whereas the actual storge should have been for three months consumption.

Now, this is due to auother factor, which has already been referred to by my hon. friend Shri Vittal Rao, and that is due to want of washeries. He already stated how there has been a shortfall in the rated capacity of production in the Kargali washery. This shortfall in production is not peculiar to the Kargali washery only. If you look to the steel factories you will find that none of these factories has attained the rated capacity meant for each factory. Only in Bhilai they have reached 65 per cent of the rated capacity, in Durgapur 35 per cent of the rated capacity and in Rourkela, which is the oldest, they have reached only 27 per cent. Therefore, this is not a peculiar feature of only the Kargali washery.

I would, therefor, submit to the hon. Minister that he should at least work out the mines where metallurgical coal can be obtained. We find from the newspapers that a metallurgical coal mine has been found in the Raniganj area. The Ministry should take immediate steps to bring out this metallurgical coal for supply to the steel mills. They should also expedite setting up of washeries, because the ash content of coal has increased from 10 per cent to 25 per cent or 27 per cent. We are told by the steel mills that due to increase in ash content the production has gone down by 15 per cent. Therefore, immediate steps should be taken to solve this crisis.

Now, regarding the supply of coal, that is another crisis created both by the Railways and the Ministry of Steel

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

Mines and Fuel. If this is the state of affairs at the end of the Second Five Year Plan when 50 million tons are to be carried by the Railways, I do not know what will be the position at the end of the Third Five Year Plan when the Railways are expected to carry 97 million tons of coal.

In order to expedite the movement of coal, in order to see that larger quantity of coal is moved, it was proposed to introduce bogie wagons of 55 tons carrying capacity, called box wagons instead of the four-wheeled wagons of 22 tons carrying capacity. I do not know whether the Railways have introduced those box wagons for carrying coal in larger quantities. We were told that bunks will be provided in major collieries for quick loading of these wagons. We do not know whether bunks have been provided in major collieries for loading wagons of coal.

Then I come to the creaiton of coal dumps for consumers of particular areas and also for the steel mills. The immediate creation of coal dumps is necessary, because the private retailers or private wholesalers have connection with different collieries and they get coal from these collieries. Naturally, the coal of some collieries is slow is coming. So, if there are dumps, the short supply of coal in industrial towns and black-marketing of prices of coal can be checked.

The estimated demand of coal at the end of the Second Plan has been 60 million tons, though there is a shortfall of 7 million tons. A further quantity of 37 million tons will be available to them during the Third Plan. So, the daily average loading at the end of the Third Plan would be 8,800 wagons. At the present moment, the requirement of wagons is about 5,000 daily. Besides the production in the coal-bearing areas production will increase in the Central India coalfields in Singareni and also in the Talcar coal area. In order to see that there are no transport bottlenecks, some other steps should be taken for transport. The colliery sidings are in a deplorable condition. They should be improved, for which joint responsibility should be taken by the Steel Ministry and the Railway Ministry. Also, the coal pilots should be run punctually. If there is late running of coal pilots, the supply of coal cannot be made in time. Improvement in the way of working and handling of wagons in the marshalling yard is also necessary, because at present it is also causing headache to all concerned. Doubling of lines and electrification of lines are also necessary for solving the bottleneck in the transport of coal.

We have already discussed the proper allotment of wagons. It has become very haphazard. There is a complaint that Sindhri Fertilizers are allotted open wagons, though they require covered wagons for transport of fertilizers, and the steel mills and the collieries are offered covered wogons when they require open wagons. So, I would say that proper allocations should be made.

In regard to transport of coal by sea, we have seen that in spite of promises and assurances by the Steel Ministry and the Railway Ministry they have not been able to carry that amount of coal which they promised to carry. They have, in all, carried 83,000 tons of coal by rail-*cum*-sea of which about 74,000 tons are for the use of the railways, particularly the Southern Railways. Recently, it has been decided to carry coal for the industries of the southern and western sector, though the industries have objected to it because they have to pay a higher rate on coal if it is carried by sea. I now learn that the difference in rate between rail and sea is being subsidised by the Government. I do not understand the policy of the Government. Whenever any crisis is felt, without going into the root of the

problem, they always try to avoid it by subsidising it.

They subsidised the coal mines when the wages were increased by the Wage Board. They are subsidising the industrialists when higher freight has to be paid. They are subsidising the ships also when they connot carry coal. Subsidising in this way is not the proper remedy. The remedy lies elsewhere. Those problems have to be tackled in order to solve this problem.

Regarding the carrying of coal by trucks, if anybody visits the coalfields area in Bengal and Bihar, he will find that the feeder roads are in such a deplorable condition that it is impossible to carry coal by trucks. These feeder roads are not developed. No fund has been allotted for developing these feeder roads. Therefore these roads should be immediately improved.

Regarding the supply of domestic coal to Calcutta, we know that Bengal and Bihar account for 80 per cent of the coal output; still, in Calcutta we are purchasing coal at the black-market rate. Previously 151 wagons used to be supplied daily to Calcutta for carrying soft coke, that is, coal for domestic consumption. It had been reduced to 66 wagons in May. Only recently it has been increased to 81 wagons per day. Naturally, coal which is required by Calcutta is not being supplied at the present moment and as a result of that there is black-marketing of coal everywhere. Therefore I would reqpest the hon. Minister to ease the problem both of production and supply of coal to different parts of India.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): It is being moved by road.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for over a year in Uttar Pradesh we are almost experiencing a famine of coal. In fact, during the General Strike in July 1959 it was said that if the strike had lasted two days more all the industries in Kanpur would have come to a close because all the stocks of coal were exhausted and coal was not moving from the mines. That has been the position for the last over one year. Even the railways have not been able to get the proper amount of coal sometimes. Of course, the public have their own needs for brick-making and for other needs. They also have not been able to get coal. For sugar factories last year our Government in UP had to requisition fuel and all the fuel had to be given to the factories because there was no coal for the sugar factories. So this has been the position for the last one year.

Now I am told in the statement made by the hon. Minister that the movement of coal to UP will be 2,210 wagons per month and to Punjab 2,066 wagons per month. I think the population of UP is more than double that of Punjab. But the number of wagons allotted is just almost equal. If it was not double, at least it should have been 1½ times that. This, I fear is partiality towards the hon. Minister's own State. Coal is moved to that State at a much higher rate than to UP which has a much bigger population, and probably a much bigger need. I think there will be more equitable distribution if coal is distributed.....

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Population is not the criterion; it is the industry.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Does he mean to say that UP does not need coal, that UP has got less need for that? I think that is not true. There is probably greater need for coal there, both for the industry and for the public. Therefore there must be a proportionate distribution of coal. Surely, it should not be 2,066 wagons for Punjab as against 2,210 wagons for U.P.

Coming now to the production of coal, I was a member of the Gorakhpur Labour Enquiry Committee. I

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

visited about two dozen coal mines all over the country. We were discussing whether Gorakhpur labour should be kept or displaced. I was surprised to learn—the C.R.O. officers and the Government officers agreed—that the production of Gorakhpur labour was three times that of ordinary labour. That means, productivity of ordinary labour is too low. That is one thing we have to take into consideration. Productivity of labour in coal mines should be increased. If Gorakhpur labour can give three times production than that of ordinary labour, why should not ordinary labour do so? I found that the condition of the coal miners was extremely bad. Unless you improve the labour conditions, I think there will not be improvement in production. Lower productivity is one thing to which you have to pay attention for this larger use of Gorakhpur labour in the new mines should be considered.

The target of coal production for the Second Plan was 60 million tons. Everybody has said that we have not achieved the target. This is a very sad thing. Coal and steel production are the two things by which the strength of a nation is measured. Our greatness will depend on the amount of coal and steel that we produce. If, in this essential sector, we cannot achieve our targets I think our plans will completely fail. I, therefore, say that it is a very great disappointment that we have not been able to achieve the coal and steel targets of the Second Plan. Our relations with China are strained. If you compare the increase in the production of coal in that country in the last 10 years, they have increased from 60 million to 300 million tons according to their figures. Even if you do not believe their figures, it is at least 200 million tons. From 60 to 200 million tons is more than three times increase, whereas we have not been able even to achieve the target of 60 million tons that we had fixed. Therefore, I would say that the Government must give consideration to this fact that production of coal must be given the top priority.

I also saw some mines of the N.C.D.C. I found that the cost of production of coal in the N.C.D.C. was much greater than in other mines. This is also extraordinary. I think the N.D.M.C. should be able to work at a competitive cost with private sector mines. It should not be more costly in the N.C.D.C. than in the other mines.

I was surprised to see that there is very little machinery used in our mines. They are not mechanised whereas in other countries, the mines are mechanised. For this I think it is necessary for us to manufacture our own coal mining machinery. When coal is so important for our nation, we should be able to manufacture all the mining machinery in our country so that all our mines could be mechanised. That is the only way by which you can increase production in our mines.

The most pitiable thing is the condition of the steel plants. We have spent so much money on them. But, they are not able to work at the rate at which they should have done. We are told that there is shortage of metallurgical coal and limestone. I am surprised how we planned our production. When we were building such steel plans—they took so much time—why did you not see that we are able supply them enough metallurgical coal, and proper limestone for their consumption? It is a terrible loss to our country if they are not supplied raw material properly, merely because we have no wagons or we have not got enough metallurgical coal or enough limestone. This is something which is a bad commentary on the way in which we are planning our development. I hope that in the new Third Five Year Plan, when we are building one more plant and doubling the capacity of the other plants, we shall see to the develop-

ment of the resources which are needed to run these plants. We must have enough metallurgical coal, enough washeries and enough limestone in order that we may be able to feed the plants when we are doubling their capacity and putting up another plant at Bokaro. Otherwise, there will be loss. It is very important that this fact should be taken into consideration just now.

I have also seen that metallurgical coal has been used by the Railways. Of course, the British Government used to waste our resources. Even now, sometimes, I find that very good coal is used by the Railways whereas our steel plants are starving for want of metallurgical coal. We must pay attention to this matter and we should see that no metallurgical coal is used for any other purpose except for our steel factories and other important things. Otherwise, our small resources will be soon exhausted. Then, it has been stated that we shall also have movement of coal by sea. It is very good. But I would like to know what the cost is. I think that the cost of movement of coal by sea is much higher and Government have to levy a cess to subsidise it. I would wish that we should be able to reduce this cost, so that the subsidy is done away with and yet the cost of coal to the consumer is not higher, and the amounts actually needed by the different parts of country are supplied to them in sufficient quantities, in order that everybody may get the proper quantity of coal.

17 hrs.

The Third Five Year Plan has fixed the taget for coal production at 97 million tons. I think that this is too small. By the time that we reach the end of the Third Plan, we shall again be faced with a famine in coal, and, therefore, I should think that even now we should raise this target of 97 million tons to at least 150 million tons and try to achieve this target. Unless we have got enough coal, we cannot run our steel plants and we cannot set up the industries which we want to build, because coal is the most important thing for all of them. I hope that the Ministry will try to increase the target of coal production and also to fulfil the target which it fixes. It should not happen that as in the case of the target in the Second Plan, we should again fall short of fulfilling the Third Plan target.

In conclusion, I would like the hon. Minister to see that coal mines are mechanised in our country, because without mechanisation of mines, we cannot really increase production. If the mines are mechanised, our production will increase.

So far as the railways are concerned, I would say that is a very bad commentary on the performance of our railways that they did not plan properly to see that the coal produced by our mines was properly transported. I know that coal was piled up at the pit-heads but there were no wagons to move it. Even now, there is difficulty about transport. I hope that in the new Plan, we shall have enough wagons so that we can move all the coal that is produced and there will be co-ordination between the railways and the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, so that this most important national industry may prosper well, and our difficulties in this matter may end.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The bold fact stands out that there is a general dissatisfaction and there is a general complaint regarding the coal supply and its distribution. As a matter of fact, on various complaints, I had written to the hon. Minister and had received prompt replies from him, and it has been my effort to satisfy myself that there is nothing seriously wrong, and that all that is humanly possible is being done. But, as I said in the beginning, the present position is that there is a general complaint

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

and there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction, and it is for us now to enquire and to be satisfied that really all that is best is being done, and that there is an effective co-ordination between the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, and the Ministry of Railways, about which repeated assurances have been given to us on the floor of this House by both the Ministers.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Both the Ministers are present here now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I hope that there is a similar co-ordination between these two Ministries and others who also come into the picture.

I do not know what has happened to the proposal, but, last time, we were told that because of a certain crisis about the movement of coal, a very high-powered committee was appointed. During this session, when I had asked this question as to what had happened to that high-powered committee, my hon. friend the Minister asked 'which committee?'; he appeared not to know anything about that committee, and he said that all that he could say was that this was always a continuing process, with the Secretaries to the Ministries concerned sitting together and resolving all the differences, and that there was a co-ordinated effort which was being made.

Now, I wish to invite his pointed attention to the fact and ask him whether it had not been decided, quite a few months ago, that a committee under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Vishnu Sahay was to be appointed, and the whole difficulty was to be taken into consideration and resolved. I want to know whether that was not a fact, and if so, what the terms of that committee were, whether that committee has been constituted, whether that committee has met, and whether it has come to any conclusions or not.

I would immediately invite the hon. Minister's attention to certain specific problems. It is no use having a vague and general discussion. Is he in a position to say that the allocations of coal made to the various industrialists are supplied? We have been informed that this is not so. Even if it is a low priority—I do not mind it; you may not make allocations at all, but if you make allocations you should be able to supply—if you make allocations, there should at least be a reasonable chance of physical delivery, so that the man does not depend upon you.

Now, they give the lowest priority to kilns. The complaint is that even in Delhi, directly under here, the 216 kilns, have not received during the last six months even 15 per cent of the total allocation. Is this an example of co-ordination? Who makes these allocations? One expects that at least 50, 60 or 70 per cent supply would be made.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): And the price of bricks is going higher.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes. Everything happens and it leads to a lot of corruption. If you are not in a position to make these supplies, please do not raise false hopes in the minds of the people that they will get them.

Another question is whether it is not a fact that some industries get all the supplies that they want and some more than they need, while others are completely being starved. One of the reasons which has been gaining publicity is that this has been due to the reorganisation done in the Coal Commissioner's office. I understand that the Special Reorganisation Division of the Finance Ministry had gone to the Coal Commissioner's office and brought about certain changes, and those changes mean, according to the Coal Commissioner—though I understand that the Coal Commissioner had agreed to these arrangements at that time as he thought that these would

mean a lot of saving and that they would be effective—dual control. The allotment of wagons is now not entirely in the hands of the Coal Commissioner. I do not know whether this is an improvement or not and whether this has been the cause of any chaos in the distribution of coal or not. I have in my hand serious comments on this subject from various industries and certain chambers of commerce. They have voiced a strong complaint. I will just read a paragraph or two of what has been stated in this matter.

> "The industry complains that the new procedure has created chaos because some factories and mills are holding excessive stocks while the majority of the units are without coal or the stocks are down to dangerously low levels.
>
> "In regard to block rakes, 40-50 wagons in a train, the complaint is that the Coal Controller cancels existing sanctions arbitrarily and the collieries are not always informed of the decision with the result that coal accumulates with many collieries. The solution lies in the distribution of block rakes on the basis of actual output".

I am taking into consideration their inherent difficulties. May be they have no wagons; may be they have certain other difficulties. But the question is whether it is due to administrative failures and administrative foolhardiness that we are creating these artificial difficulties and people are put to all this loss.

This is one problem. May be that my hon. friend may say that the demand for coal is such that not less than 6,000—6,200 wagons will have to be placed by the railways at their disposal, whereas they are placing at their disposal now only about 4,800 wagons and promising another 200 wagons. We would definitely like to know what is the position.

What is the total requirement of the wagons to meet the present needs? They are issuing allocation certificates. The question is whether these allocation certificates should be issued in this way or not to create unnecessary difficulties for the industry. It is not only the coal industry which suffers, but the entire progress of industrial output suffers. Therefore, he must let us know if there are administrative failures, if there are difficulties in the way because of dual control, because it is a definite allegation.

Previously we had complaints only from the South. There were difficulties in the movement of coal to the South and the west coast, and they made special arrangements. Now possibly the situation has improved only to this extent that there is no discrimination, that there is complaint from all over the country. Bihar and Bengal are also not getting coal. The complaint used to be confined to the south and west, now it is there all over the country. I am told that in certain areas where long distances have to be covered by road transport, the cost of coal is Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per ton. I do not know how far it is correct. This has got to be looked into.

While the hon. Minister was speaking on the Budget debate, in reply to my suggestion for equalisation of freight, he told us that the freight rate could not be equalised for various reasons. This is a very important thing, and I cannot go into it within two or three minutes, but even if the equalisation of freight cannot be guaranteed, there should be a certain minimum and a maximum fixed, that the freight will not cost more than Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 for the delivery. It cannot be Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. You may not be able to make it equal for all places, but at least there should be a maximum fixed. We should so arrange our freight structure that, whether the movement is by ship, road or railway, it does not go beyond a particular maximum, beyond the capacity of the economy to bear. It is no use saying that coal will be sold at Rs. 90 a ton. This is a very important factor which has to be taken into consideration.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

In the statement laid on the Table of the House this morning, one of the reasons why coal supply has suffered relates to washeries. Why should the washeries not be commissioned in time? There is no explanation for that. You know, Mr. Chairman, that this Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel takes pride of place in our public sector, and that we are all anxious that we should give it the best name. We may have any disagreement with my hon. friend Shri Vittal Rao, but I do believe that he is a supporter of the public sector, and if he makes this criticism, it should have some impact, and it should be understood that it is the well-wishers of the public sector who are telling Government about this. There is, unfortunately, a general feeling in the country that if there are two Ministries to be singled out for a shot in the arm, the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel will be one of them, and it affects so widely the entire industry that we have got to pay particular attention as to what is to be done and what is not to be done.

At present, the limited question before us is about the distribution of coal. I am not going into the larger question of the Third Plan allocations, what they should be etc., but let us see what is the best that can be done regarding the distribution of coal at the present moment, whether we cannot improve upon the situation. What are the handicaps, and what are the minimum necessities which they can indent on the railways? It necessarily creates heart-burning if the people residing near coal mines in Bihar and Bengal do not get coal supply in time, if even the industries there get coal at a higher cost. It can be understood at a distant place in Rajasthan, though I definitely suggest to the hon. Minister that there should be a diversion, that if the Bikaner collieries had been developed we would not have had all this trouble, we would not have had to pay all this freight, but at present I would invite his attention to this limited question as to what should be done. He should take note that there is general dissatisfaction.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव के बदले मैंने यह प्रस्ताव पेश करने की अनुमति चाही है:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the position regarding production and supply of coal in the country, directs—

(a) that production targets be raised by 25 per cent. so as to accelerate the manufacturing activities in the country and fulfil the industrial targets;

(b) extra capacity for movement of coal be created and motor-trucks be utilised in movement of coal."

इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा मैं यह चाहता हूं कि २५ प्रतिशत ज्यादा लक्ष्य को निर्धारित किया जाए। मुझे लगता है कि मेरी इस बात पर माननीय मन्त्री जी हंस रहे हैं—

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : इस बात पर नहीं हंस रहा हूं और भी कई बातें हो सकती है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि तृतीय योजना के अन्तर्गत लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते वक्त जहां यह कहा गया है कि कौन कौन सी चीजें जिन के लिये कोयला चाहिये, वहां यह कहीं भी नहीं लिखा है कि पब्लिक के इस्तैमाल के लिये भी कोयले की जरूरत होगी। इस चीज का कहीं पर भी ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है। इसमें कहा गया है कि रेल डिवेलेपमेंट के लिये, स्टील प्लांटस और बनाने के लिए, थर्मल पावर जैनेरेटिंग प्लांटस के लिये और सिमेंट और अदर इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये कोयला चाहिये। ये चार बातें ही इस तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत

कही गई हैं । इन चारों बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कहा गया है कि ३७ मिलियन टन और हमें ज्यादा लक्ष्य निर्धारित करना चाहिये ।

पहली योजना में कोई सवाल नहीं था कि लक्ष्य किस तरह से निर्धारित करना है । दूसरी योजना में जब छः करोड़ टन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था उसमें भी कहीं यह सवाल नहीं था कि मुल्क की आवश्यकताओं के मुताबिक लक्ष्य को निर्धारित किया जाए । सवाल यही था कि रेलों में कितनी क्षमता है कोयला ढोने की और उसको देखते हुए ही लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया जाए । इस बात को देख कर छः करोड़ टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया था । माननीय मन्त्री जी खुद इस बात को कहते हैं कि छः करोड़ टन पैदा करने की क्षमता हमने काल्यरीज में पैदा कर दी है लेकिन छः करोड़ टन अभी पैदा नहीं हुआ है, साढ़े पांच करोड़ टन भी नहीं हुआ है ।

अब सवाल यह है कि लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते वक्त मुल्क की जरूरतों को क्यों ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया है और क्यों इस बात को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया है कि औद्योगिक प्रगति को बढ़ाने के लिये और मैनुफैक्चरिंग एक्टिविटी चालू रखने के लिये कितने कोयले की आवश्यकता होगी ? यह चीज न पहली और न ही दूसरी योजना में ध्यान में रखी गई है । खेद और अफसोस की बात तो यह है कि तीसरी योजना के अन्तर्गत लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते वक्त भी यह निश्चित नहीं किया गया है कि आखिर मुल्क की आवश्यकतायें क्या हैं । देखा यही गया है कि रेलों की कितनी क्षमता हो सकेगी और इस के साथ ही साथ यह देखा गया है कि हमारे पास कितना धन है, कितने साधन हैं और शायद इसी के आधार पर यह तय कर दिया गया है कि ६७ मिलियन टन का लक्ष्य हम इस तीसरी योजना में निर्धारित करते हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि यही लक्ष्य निर्धारित रहता है तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक और इसी के मुताबिक रेलों में क्षमता पैदा करने की कोशिश की जाती है कोयले को ढोने की तो मुल्क में औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में और मुल्क में मकान बनाने के सम्बन्ध में और रेलों के कोयला ढोने के सम्बन्ध में कई प्रकार के संकट पैदा हो सकते हैं जिन पर काबू पाना सरकार के लिए नामुमकिन हो जाएगा ।

आप अपने स्टील प्लांट्स को ही देखिये । माननीय मन्त्री जी को यह मालूम ही है कि कुछ इस तरह के संकट आए हैं कि कोयला ठीक वक्त पर और ठीक मात्रा में और ठीक क्वालिटी का नहीं पहुंचा है और इस वजह से जो हानि उठानी पड़ी है देश को वह शायद करोड़ों तक पहुंच गई होगी । आज देहातों की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं है । बाढ़ों की वजह से लाखों मकान जो गिर जाते हैं, किसी का ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं है और न ही इस तरफ है कि उनको दुबारा बनाने के लिये भी कुछ ऐसी चीजों की जरूरत होती है, जिन के लिये कोयला आवश्यक होता है । शहरों में मकान बनाने की एक्टिविटी चल रही है और उसके लिये ईंटें बनाने के लिये कोयले की की जो जरूरत है, उसकी तरफ भी क्या किसी का ध्यान है? क्या किसी का इस तरफ ध्यान है कि मकानों के लिये कितनी ईंटो की जरूरत होगी और वे कैसे तैयार होंगी ? स्टील प्लांट भी आप लगा रहे हैं । वहां पर जो लोहा तैयार होगा, उसे आप लोगों को देंगे । अब लोहे के साथ साथ ईंटों की भी आवश्यकता होगी मकान बनाने के लिये । ईंटों को पैदा करने के लिये कोयले की जरूरत होगी । कितने कोयले की जरूरत होगी, इस चीज को आपने अपने सामने नहीं रखा है और न ही यह रखा है कि कितना कोयला आप भट्टों के लिये देंगे । यह बड़े ही खेद की बात है । इस वास्ते अभी से इस बात पर अच्छी तरह से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये कि क्या लक्ष्य को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं है और अगर है तो किस हद तक लक्ष्य को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये ।

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

तीसरी योजना के अन्तर्गत कहा गया है कि दो करोड़ टन कोयला हम पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत पैदा करेंगे। इसके लिये १०३ करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि १०३ करोड़ टन कोयले के लिये इतने खर्च का लक्ष्य शायद कुछ ज्यादा है, और अगर ठीक तरह से काम किया तो सम्भव है कि ८० करोड़ रुपए में यह १०३ करोड़ टन कोयले का उत्पादन हो सकता है। लेकिन अगर यह मान भी लिया जाए कि १०३ करोड़ टन कोयले के उत्पादन के लिये इतने रुपए की आवश्यकता होगी, तो भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपको तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त के लिये १२ करोड़ टन कोयले का लक्ष्य निर्धारित करना चाहिये और उसके लिये १०० करोड़ रुपये की और जरूरत होगी। यदि आप १२ करोड़ टन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं करते हैं तो जो बहुत से छोटे छोटे उद्योग आप चलाना चाहते हैं वह बन्द रहेंगे और नहीं चल सकेंगे, और खाना पकाने में भी लोगों को कठिनाई का सामना करना होगा। पिछली बार जब कोयला नहीं मिल रहा था तो दिल्ली और कानपुर में लोगों को खाना पकाने की भी कठिनाई हो गयी थी।

बहुत खुशी की बात है कि आपने पबलिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लिए कोयले के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य स्थिर किया है, लेकिन अभी यह लक्ष्य अन्तिम नहीं है। शायद आगे चल कर यह लक्ष्य बदल जाये, और जो २ करोड़ टन पबलिक सैक्टर के लिए है वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लिए हो जाये और जो १ करोड़ ७० लाख टन प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है वह पबलिक सैक्टर में रह जाये। खैर जो भी हो।

मैं कहता हूं कि तृतीय योजना के लक्ष्यों को स्वीकार करने के बाद हम जिस तेजी से मुल्क के औद्योगिक उत्पादन को गति देना चाहते हैं उस गति को देने के लिए और उसको कायम रखने के लिए इतने कोयले से काम नहीं चल सकता। इसलिए हमको कोयले के उत्पादन के लिए १०० करोड़ रुपये का और इन्तिजाम करना चाहिए ताकि तृतीय योजना के अन्त तक १२ करोड़ टन कोयले का उत्पादन होने लगे।

दूसरी बात मैं कोयले को ढोने के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि इस में न जाने कौन सी नीति अपनायी जा रही है। मेरे सामने एक स्टेटमेंट है जिसके मुताबिक सन् १९६० में १७,६१,१७४ वैगन्स का कोटा मंजूर किया गया था लेकिन उसमें से केवल १२,०४,५९९ वैगन्स दिये गये। जिसके मानी यह हुए कि ५,५६,५७५ वैगन नहीं ढोये जा सके। यानी कोयले की एक तिहाई से ज्यादा मात्रा को ढोया ही नहीं जा सका।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए १,६८,०९० वैगन्स का कोटा था जिसमें से केवल १,०६,२०२ वैगन कोयला ढोया गया यानी एक तिहाई से ज्यादा वैगन नहीं ढोये जा सके।

अक्सर इस सदन में जब यह सवाल आता है तो रेलवे मंत्री और कोयले के मंत्री दोनों में एक प्रकार का कम्पिटीशन रहता है और दोनों कहते हैं कि हम में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। अगर ऐसा है तो अच्छा है, हम भी चाहते हैं कि उनमें मतभेद न हो क्योंकि ऐसा होने से सरकार का काम कैसे चल सकता है। लेकिन आप आंकड़ों को कहां ले जायेंगे। ये आंकड़े साबित करते हैं कि आप में मतभेद है। अगर ऐसा नहीं तो क्या कारण है कि आप कोटा निर्धारित करते हैं सौ वैगन्स का और जब वक्त ढोने का आता है तो केवल ६० वैगन ही ढोये जाते हैं। नतीजा यह है कि जिसको कोटा मिला हुआ है वह उसको पूरी मात्रा में प्राप्त करने के लिए कोल कंट्रोलर के दफ्तर में

पड़ा रहता है । जिन लोगों को अपना कोटा लेना होता है उनके प्रतिनिधि कोल कंट्रोलर के दफ्तर के चक्कर काटते रहते हैं, और जब तक वे ऐसा नहीं करते उनको उचित मात्रा में कोयला नहीं मिल पाता, और कभी कभी तो ऐसा होता है कि जो कोयला उनको मिला हुआ होता है वह ले लिया जाता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस स्थिति को संभालना चाहिए । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो नतीजा यह होगा कि एक तरफ तो पिट हैड्स पर कोयला पड़ा रहेगा और दूसरी तरफ कोयला न मिलने की वजह से औद्योगिक उत्पादन बन्द हो जायेगा और रोटी पकना बन्द हो जायेगा ।

यह खुशी की बात है कि स्थिति कुछ बदली है । शायद इसका कारण प्रधान मंत्री महोदय का आश्वासन था जिसके कारण १ जुलाई के बाद से स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है । और मुगलसराय से ऊपर के हिस्से का कोटा १९०० वैगन से बढ़ा कर २१०० कर दिया गया है लेकिन इससे भी काम चलने वाला नहीं, अगर आप उत्पादन क्षमता को कायम रखना चाहते हैं तो आपको निर्धारित लक्ष्य को बढ़ाना चाहिए । साथ ही मैं समझता हूं कि रेलवे की कोयला ढोने की क्षमता को भी बढ़ाना चाहिए । इसके लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय को विचार करना चाहिए और रेलवे की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए उनको लाइन की कैपेसिटी बढ़ानी चाहिए और वैगन और दूसरे साधन उपलब्ध करने चाहिए । जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा रेलवे की कोयला ढोने की क्षमता नहीं बढ़ेगी । अगर इतना किया भी जाये तो भी मैं समझता हूं कि अकेली रेलवे सारा कोयला ढोने की क्षमता पैदा नहीं कर सकेगी । मैं समझता हूं कि हमको कोयला ढोने के लिए मोटर ट्रकों का भी उपयोग करना चाहिए ताकि स्थिति कुछ संभल सके । इसके लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कोया क्षेत्र में २०० मील के अन्दर कोयला लाने ले जाने के लिए यह नियम बना दिया जाना चाहिए कि इतनी दूर तक कोयला ट्रकों द्वारा ले जाया जायेगा, रेलवे द्वारा नहीं । जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह कठिनाई हल नहीं होगी ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय के उस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हूं जिसमें उन्होंने कोयले के डंम्प बनाने का जिक्र किया है । लेकिन इसमें भी इस बात का विचार रखना होगा कि डम्प ऐसे स्थानों पर बनाये जायें कि जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को नुकसान और कठिनाई न हो । ये डम्प ऐसे स्थानों पर बनाये जायें जहां बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं । यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो उपभोक्ताओं को कठिनाई हो सकती है ।

मैं अन्त में फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समस्या के हल के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि आपको लाइनों की और वैगन्स की क्षमता को बढ़ाना चाहिए । यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो परिणाम यह होगा कि एक तरफ तो कोयला पड़ा रहेगा और दूसरी तरफ उद्योग कोयला न मिलने के कारण बन्द हो जायेंगे ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि मैं ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे और ऐसी नीति निर्धारित की जायेगी कि जिससे औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कोई रुकावट नहीं आयेगी ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ने के बाद मुझे कुछ ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मुगल सराय के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब की स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन वास्तविकता को जब हम देखते हैं तो लगता कि सुधार नहीं हुआ है । यहां पर जब हम कोयले के बारे में बहस को सुनते हैं तो मालूम होता है मानो हम कोयले की खान में बैठे हैं, लेकिन जब हम बाहर जाते हैं और कानपुर या लखनऊ में जाते हैं तो पता नहीं वह कोयला कहां चला जाता है । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

साल से कोयले के बारे में बड़ी कठिनाई हो गयी है और ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गयी है कि साफ्ट कोक घरेलू काम के लिए नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं सचाई के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि कानपुर में परिस्थिति यह है कि वहां कोयले की कमी के कारण रायट जैसी स्थिति हो गयी है। मुझे और मेरे मित्र श्री जगदीश अवस्थी को कानपुर के कलक्टर ने एक कानफरेंस में बुलाया और कोयले की स्थिति पर विचार किया। उन्होंने बताया कि कानपुर के लिए १ लाख मन कोयले की आवश्यकता है उसकी जगह १५–२० हजार मन कोयला मिल रहा है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि लोगों को कोयला लेने के लिए सुबह से लेकर शाम तक लाइनों में लगना होता है और फिर भी उनको कोयला नहीं मिलता। और परिस्थिति ऐसी आ गयी है कि लोगों को ब्लैक मारकेट से कोयला लेना पड़ रहा है।

म मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह हमको सही स्थिति बतला दें ताकि हम लोगों को बतला सकें कि उनको कितना कोयला मिलेगा। कहा जाता है कि वैगन्स बढ़ायी जा रही हैं, लेकिन कोयला न जाने कहां चला जाता है या बीच में चोरी हो जाता है। मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि कोयला दुकानों को दिया जा रहा है लेकिन लोगों को मिल नहीं रहा। और उस पर मजाक यह है कि कहा जाता है कि कोयले का डम्प बनाया जा रहा है। लोग पूछते हैं कि यह डम्प उन लोगों के लिए बनाया जा रहा है जो कोयला खरीदते हैं या कोयले के लिए ही डम्प बनाया जा रहा है।

मुझे खुशी होती है जब मैं यह पढ़ता हूं :

"As the House is aware, the main bottle-neck lies in the above Moghulsarai direction. The introduction of a system of planned movement for three categories of coal, *viz.*, brick burning coal, soft coke and coal for small-scale industries from May 1, 1961 has resulted in a considerable improvement of supplies".

मेरी यह समझ में नहीं आता कि प्लान्ट मूवमेंट का क्या मतलब है। हो सकता है कि वैगन्स की कमी की वजह से कोयला ढोने में दिक्कत हो रही हो और मैं चाहता हूं कि ज्यादा वैगन्स बनें ताकि कोयले की कोई दिक्कत न रहे। लेकिन जो वैगन्स आज भी जा रही हैं उनका किस शहर को और किस प्रकार डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो रहा है इस पर अगर कुछ प्रकाश डाला जाये तो अच्छा होगा।

मेरे पास कुछ सवालात हैं जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम आज ६ महीने में उत्तर प्रदेश को कितने वैगन सप्लाई किये गये और वाकै में उत्तर प्रदेश की जरूरत कितनी थी। माननीय मंत्री हम को बतायें कि वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज को बरक़रार रखने के लिये, भट्टों को बरक़रार रखने के लिये और डामेस्टिक कनज़म्प्शन के लिये कितना कोयला दिया जा रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के नाम से अगर सरकार की तरफ़ से यह कह दिया जाये कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोयला बढ़ता जा रहा है, तो भले ही मैं उस बात को मान लूं, लेकिन मेरे घर में मेरी धर्म-पत्नी उस को नहीं मानेगी, क्योंकि उस को कोयला चाहिए, योजना नहीं चाहिए। हम को कहा जाता है कि हौसला रखो, खाद्यान्न की समस्या हल हो जायेगी, लेकिन रोटी हौसले से नहीं, आटे से पकती है। उसी तरह से योजना का नाम लेने से कोयला नहीं मिलेगा।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कोयले के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत बहुत खराब है—पंजाब में भी ज़रूर होगी—और वहां पर इस वजह से इंडस्ट्रीज़ बन्द हो—रही हैं और डामेस्टिक कनज़म्प्शन के लिये भी कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, really a sort of a crisis in the distribution of coal has been created. It is not so much the shortage of coal—there may be some shortage of coal—but the crisis at present is mostly due to transport. It has been stated even by the Coal Controller that the demand for coal has very much out-stepped the transport available. 7100 wagons a day is the estimated requirement for the transport of coal, and for the whole of 1960 they have been supplying at the rate of near about 4700 wagons. So there was a shortage of about 2400 or 2500 wagons every day. Now the position is going to be improved, according to the statement given by the Minister today, to 5200 wagons a day. Even then there would be a shortage of about 1900 wagons a day. So the difficulties will continue. But I am not yet sure whether these 5200 wagons will be coming in the near future—that is an assurance given.

Sir, the fact is that there is a shortage of transport. The planning in that respect has been defective. I thought that at least during the Third Plan they would see that proper transport facilities are created before things are planned to be produced. The only consolation we get from he Third Plan Report is that we find that "there is a general shortage of transport in the country which is likely to continue for some time." Further the report has stated that "India's experience over the last decade is in line with the experience of several industrially advanced countries in the early stages of development, and these trends may well be expected to continue for the period of the next few Plans." So this is the idea of the Planning Commission, that even for the next few Plans the transport difficulties will continue. In view of this, the Government should be very careful in making the allocation of wagons and allocations of coal which is the basic material for most of our industries.

Sir, in recent months the Coal Controller—the poor fellow—has been asked to do something as if by magic. When there is no transport, coal is allocated and he is asked to carry the coal. So he has been trying a number of tricks, a number of amateurish new experiments. I would like to mention only one or two of them. On 21st October, 1960 he introduced the "ten-day bulk allotment system". In January this year he introduced "dump and block rake system". If you ask me to explain these things I shall plead my inability. I can only present this cartoon which appeared in a Calcutta paper. Here it says:

> "Someone asked—
>
> I do not understand how they are going to solve the coal scarcity by the rake system instead of the wagon system. Will you explain? —Look to the Cartoon."

In the cartoon here I find that there is one perambulator drawn by a lady with one child in it, which the cartoonist calls "wagon system". There is a second perambulator, a six-wheeled one, drawn by a man and a woman with four children in it, and that the cartoonist calls "rake system". This is the only explanation I could get.

Again, the coal controller has introduced another system only very recently. Only recently, consumers' monthly bulk system was introduced. All these systems made the situation still more confusing. In the bargain, they have also introduced the State nominee system. almost a monopoly system. They have practically abolished the normal trade channel. When there is scarcity of coal and transport, when there is difficulty of allocation, I think the normal trade channel should not have been disturbed. Our experience as regards State nominee in sugar has been very very bad and repeatedly, even in this session, demands have been made so that the State nominee system in sugar may be abolished. In spite of that, they have introduced the State nominee system in the distribution of coal—which is very much in short

[Shri A. C. Guha]

supply and have thus made the position still worse.

Then, as regards the allotment of wagons, the railway officials have been given some arbitrary authority. They have been cancelling wagons almost on flimsy grounds with the result the collieries and the consumers are put to great difficulties.

Another thing which the Coal Controller has admitted is that some of the middle men who are dealing with coal dump are taking advantage of the present transport difficulty and are dictating their own terms to the supplying collieries so much so that the collieries are compelled to make distress sale. They are dictating terms not only to the collieries but also to the consumers. These middlemen are the State nominees—the monopoly interest created under the new system. This sort of blackmarketing and racketeering has been going on under the system which has been introduced by the Coal Controller. This is a matter which should receive the immediate attention of the Government.

As far as the situation in Calcutta is concerned, I think the arrangement is to transport coal by trucks to Calcutta, other areas in Bengal, Bihar and UP. The freight by truck would be considered high. That should also be subsidised just like the coal carried by sea.

The supply position in Calcutta is deplorable. Only recently there was a conference between the Coal Controller and the Bengal Ministry. Though 150 wagons daily were allotted for Calcutta, the number was slashed to 81 wagons per day, which was subsequently reduced to 56 wagons per day. Calcutta is the biggest industrial centre and West Bengal consumes about 30 to 40 per cent. of the coal produced in the country. If the supply position in Calcutta is like that, you can imagine the supply position in other areas. They are having a conference on the 13th; the time at their disposal is short; I think Government should make some rational approach to this question so that amateurish new methods may not be introduced.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri A. C. Guha: Coming to the Third Plan, the target is 97 million tons. But we find in the papers that some other figure has been announced —90 million tons. The Minister may say what is the exact quantity.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हू ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल बाद में पूछें ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : माननीय सदस्य की पार्टी का एक सदस्य पहले ही बोल चुका है ।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : इस में पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है । माननीय मंत्री अपने भाषण में मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दे सकते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : उन के भाषण के बाद माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं ।

Sardar Swaran Singh: Mr. Chairman, I welcome this debate because this has given me an opportunity to hear the views of hon. Members coming from different parts of the country and belonging to different parties. I wish I had the time to go into all the points that have been raised. As there is not enough time, I will try to confine myself to some of the important points.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We are prepared to sit till 7 O'Clock. Mr. Chair-

Mr. Chairman: That may not be the case with other hon. Members.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Before I come to other points, I think it is necessary for me to deal with the substitute motion which has been moved by my hon. friend, Shri Braj Raj Singh. Although it is in two parts, really it comes to this, that there is a suggestion that the coal target for the Third Five Year Plan may be revised upwards from the present 97 million tons He said that this should be raised to 120 million tons and necessary transport arrangements should be made.

If in our country our resources were such that we could find ourselves in an easy position, obviously we should always plan in a little easy manner our targets for coal production, transport, power and some other basic things. But we have to take a realistic view. If our overall resources are limited, financial and the like, we have to make optimum use of whatever those resources are and we have to fit in various competing priorities within the overall resources. This is a matter which was discussed at great length when we were discussing some days ago our Third Five Year Plan. The Third Five Year Plan has now been approved by Parliament after a very lengthy and a detailed discussion in both Houses of Parliament.

Howsoever tempting this idea may appear to be, namely, that we should plan for more transport, for more coal, for more power and for a number of other things which are basic, they have to take their chance and they have to be fitted within the overall resources that are available. It is true that when the first exercise was made about the target for the Third Five Year Plan the working group that was entrusted with this task came almost to the conclusion that the figure should be round about 120 million tons; 120 million tons is not just a figure. But I would like to share with the hon. House the processes that were gone through before the figure was arrived at.

What should be the total requirement of steel to maintain a certain tempo of development in the course of the next five to ten years? We had to start somewhere. So we started with steel. With so much more steel, what should be the additional quanatity of coal that has to be raised not only to feed the steel plants but the additional transport that will be required to feed the steel plants with coal and with other raw material and also for moving the finished material out of the steel plants? How much more power would be required? Some judgment had to be exercised. To produce that additional power how much more coal would be required? To move that coal how much more transport would be required? For the new housing construction of the type that hon. Members from various parts of the country talk of and also for other constructional activities, what would be the quantity of cement that would be required? Not only for housing purposes as such but for industrial purposes also and more so for some of the industrial projects and the hydroelectric projects the requirements of cement were assessed. Once that figure is fixed what would be the requirement of coal for that and for moving all that what would be the transport required and so on? On that basis figures were worked out for fixing the targets in the other sectors also. All these targets are inter-related and once we touch any target, particularly in these basic things, it has a wide repercussion on the targets in other sectors, which means an overall increase in the total outlay in the Plan. Therefore, I would differ respectfully from the suggestion that was made by Shri Braj Raj Singh, namely that it means only an additional Rs. 100 crores for increasing the production of coal from 97 million tons to 120 million tons. I wish it were that simple. If it were really that simple we could perhaps somehow or other find an additional Rs. 100 crores although every crore of rupees having been already taken into account it will be idle to talk of such a large addition as Rs. 100 crores. But, it is

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

not Rs. 100 crores that would be required, but several hundreds of crores, because, to utilise that coal, transport will have to be organised either by sea or by road or by rail. For the utilisation of that coal, another heavy investment would be required in the form of consuming centres, in the form of other new industrial plants or power plants or the like. We must not be too much obsessed by the present difficulties. By all means, let us try to solve them; let us not form an exaggerated opinion of the overall requirements from the temporary shortages that we felt towards the end of the Second Plan period. Let us not think radically in revising upwards the figures which cannot, I would repeat, be revised singly. They are a part of an integrated whole. That means really an upward revision of the total size of the Plan by another 20 per cent or so, which, I think, is a suggestion which I am afraid, the Government cannot accept. Therefore, I would submit that upward revision by that large quantity cannot be accepted although it is tempting. If I take a purely administrative view, it is easy for me to say that this is a good suggestion and we should accept it. But we have to view that in the light of the overall requirements of the country, the overall capacity of the country to consume and the overall capacity of the country to invest the financial resources and other organisational resources in order to be able to revise upward our total plan by that significant percentage. That, I am afraid, is not possible. Therefore, this figure of 97 million tons which has been mentioned in the Plan has been arrived at after very careful consideration of the various requirements.

Having said that much, I would like to say something about production. Hon. Members have given a great deal of thought to it and naturally the discussion has been somewhat discursive and a little overlapping, which was quite natural, when we are discussing such a wide subject. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the picture as it unfolded itself as the Second Plan progressed. Memories are short. We are prone to forget things, particularly if they go on smoothly and we are likely to feel very much pertu.bed if they go slightly wrong. That should be the normal attitude; I do not object to that. But, it is a fact that sometimes by hind-sight, sometimes by the method of arguments, we try to look at those things which happened in the past. If we look at the progress of the Second Plan, the House would agree with me that during the first four years of the Plan there was no difficulty experienced even by low priority users of coal. Low priority users, generally, are brick kiln industries and the like. When I say low priority users, namely kilns for making bricks, I do not under-rate the necessity of burning bricks. But, they are of low priority for this reason that the processes involved are not continuous. In those industries where the processes involved are continuous, obviously, a higher priority has to be given. What are those industries where continuous processes are involved? The biggest consumer is the Railway, because railways have to be moving all the time in order that the economy may be fed with movement of raw materials and by dispersal of finished products. To keep them moving, therefore, it is necessary to have an assured supply of coal in a regular manner, for the railways.

Then, we have got the other big consumers like the steel plants. In steel plants also, the blast furnaces and the like have to go through a continuous process of blasting. We cannot stop them once they are on, and, therefore, the supplies have to be of an assured character. Similarly, in the case of power plants, there must be assured supplies round the clock for keeping up the generation of electricity.

Therefore, with regard to those users where the break in the process does

not cause any great hardship, a low priority has been indicated. There are other considerations also, but I do not want to go into those details now.

When we are moving this basic commodity like coal, it is necessary, therefore, that we should keep these priorities in view, because they are not just arbitrary priorities, but they take note of the real need of the various industries. Therefore, we have to make arrangements to ensure supplies in a regular manner to those so-called high priority users of coal.

So, the impact, when there are shortages, has to be borne by low priority users. That was mainly responsible for the short supply of brick-burning coal, and I hope not, for the bangle-making industry in which Shri Braj Raj Singh is usually interested...

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I did not say a word about it today.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Because they must have got the coal.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Not that.

Sardar Swaran Singh: All these things are really taken into consideration when we frame the targets. Some of the bigger consumers were mentioned such as the railways, power, steel and cement, but that does not mean that we have not taken note of the other industries or other consumers. There were two ways of presentation; one was that we could give a list of the three hundred items, and the other was that we could just group them together. But I assure hon. Members that the industrial requirements of sectors other than the representative ones which were mentioned were also taken into consideration when we were trying to fix the target in the course of the Third Plan.

Therefore, when we talk of production and distribution, we have first to ensure that these high priority users get assured supplies; in that category, I have attempted to name some of the high priority users.

After taking this into consideration, we have tried to allocate the production target between the public sector and the private sector. I do not want to go into the details now, but 37 million tons additional capacity which is sought to be created in the course of the Third Plan has been allocated as 17 million tons roughly to the private sector and 20 million tons to the public sector. Within those 20 million tons is also included the additional 3 million tons which have been allocated for Singareni. I do not know why Shri T. B. Vittal Rao complained that Singareni collieries had not been mentioned. I presume that he studies these matters, and he knows that there is this additional allocation of 3 million tons for the Singareni collieries. I wish that we could produce more.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): He wants Singareni to be developed much more rapidly.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The increase from the present 3 million tons to 6 million tons is, I think, a fairly rapid one, that is a cent. per cent. increase in the course of the Third Five Year Plan, which is much more than the overall increase in the country as a whole. But I wish him well. If, for instance, it is possible to produce more coal in that area, it will be a welcome development, because it is situated in an area which serves those parts of the country which are distantly situated from the main coal-producing centres, namely the Bengal-Bihar and the Central India coalfields. The general approach should have been appreciated that situated as the coal reserves are and that they occur only in certain sections or certain parts of the country, it is necessary to develop production in those parts of the country where coal can be mined, and which are outside the Bengal-Bihar region. It was from that angle that special mention was made of the Central India coal fields. I would like to add that Singareni also comes within that category, even more than the Central India collieries, because Singareni serves an area

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

which is even at a greater distance from the main coal producing centres as compared to other parts. Therefore, it will be our endeavour to do our utmost for development of coal in that part of the country.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: My point was not about that so far as Singareni is concerned, even though a higher target should have been fixed, but the finance has not been made available during the first five years of the plans.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would like to assure my hon. friend that the Singareni colliery people and the Andhra Pradesh Government know what they have to do, and although I appreciate his anxiety about this, I would also say that whatever is required by them will be provided, that is, the necessary finances. There will not be any difficulty. No difficulty has arisen. I do not know why he has taken it up as if there was any great difference of opinion on that score. There is no difference at all in that approach.

This picture has to be kept in mind that the additional production has to come not only from the main coal producing areas but also from places like Central India, even in places in Maharashtra and also from Singareni. That is the general pattern or production.

I have attempted to give a picture, both region-wise as well as sector-wise and I have also indicated in the statement I placed before the House this morning that there will be an annual review, and we will see that any shortfall in one sector is made good in the other. I will not hesitate in that process to increase the actual allocation that has been made to one sector or the other. In that process, the public sector may be asked to do more or the private sector may be asked to do more. I have no prejudice one way or the other in a matter like this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It will be the private sector.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Let us hope not. I hope that the faith of Shri T. B. Vittal Rao in the public sector is not shaken like that of many others who also sit in the Opposition Benches.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I have absolute faith in the public sector, but I have no faith in what the Government say.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I appreciate his difficulty. He is in favour of the public sector, but the temptation to hit the Government is so great that even the good points in the public sector are forgotten by him and he is trying to criticise them. I am sorry that is a political approach (*Interruptions*). This is so much for the production targets and their allocations.

Another point was raised by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta about the utilisation of middlings. It is an important matter. The Coal Council constituted a Committee on the utilisation of middlings. They have made a report. Their general approach is that we should locate our plants in such a manner that the middlings produced from the washeries are utilised in those power plants. That recommendation has been broadly accepted.

Now I would be frank with the House in stating that the washeries that have already been planned have not taken note of this aspect. Middlings from the washeries that have already been planned—some of them are under erection—cannot be utilised in this manner; there was no plan at that time to utilise the middlings in the form of fuel for power houses which were to be in the vicinty so that the long haulage of middlings may not be there. But in planning new washeries and the new powerhouses, this will be kept in view. Middlings could also be moved from those washeries to other places for their proper utilisation. This is important because not only does it create physically large stocks of middlings but the economics also are vitally affected if proper use is not made of those middlings.

Therefore, the approaches is that along with the washeries, utilisation of middlings is an important consideration, and that will be kept in view.

18 hrs.

Shri Vittal Rao was the only hon. Member who said something about NCDC, and I would like to cover some of the important points that he mentioned. I am afraid he drew a hasty conclusion in comparing the investment by the year 1959-60 with the production in that year. Investment in the development of mines has to be judged from the capacity that it creates and not the immediate production available in any particular year. Therefore, his arithmetic was wrong. He cannot draw an adverse conclusion from the fact that during 1959-60 the production was of the order of 5 or 6 million tons, and therefore the entire investment was for this production. That is not correct because when you are developing the mines, there will always be a time-lag between the actual production and the investment. Investment in the initial stages will be much more than actual production flowing from that, and we have to judge that ratio in the light of the ultimate capacity and not that of production at that stage.

Then, he said something about the Kuresia and Gidi fires. I am very sorry that these fires broke out, but accidents are accidents, and they should be viewed as such, and adverse inferences need not be drawn. He knows apparently more than I when he said that the enquiry committee had already submited their report. I take that information from him. We are not interested in suppressing the findings of that enquiry committee, but apparently the NCDC management would like to examine that report if it has been received by them. We would certainly like to be benefited by the finding of that enquiry committee, so that necessary preventive action may be taken in future.

Shri Tangamani: When will the mines go into production?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think Gidi is almost ready to go into production, but Kuresia, I am afraid, will take some time because some grouting is required to be undertaken in order to seal it off completely, and I think that work is going ahead.

Shri Vittal Rao also said something about the Giridih group of collieries. This is a difficult subject in the sense that his loyalties are a little divided. He is afraid to suggest that they should be closed because he is connected with the unions there, but these are the collieries in which we are loosing. We are loosing because they are old collieries. the working conditions are difficult, and it is more with the object of not permitting natural resources to be wasted that we are working that colliery. We know that it is not profitable, but the quality is good, and so we are continuing to work, although there is some loss. The position there is always under review, and necessary steps to increase production either from the main collieries which are being worked or by opening new seams is always receiving the attention of the NCDC.

He mentioned a number of things about staff matters. These were rather diffused, and in a general manner he was complaining of housing conditions, water supply and the like. I think that if we compare the NCDC collieries with the private sector collieries, I can claim that in the matter of housing, providing amenities, drinking water, training and other facilities and even pay scales, they are being looked after much better. I do not say there is no scope for improvement. The NCDC are always keeping this in mind, and are constantly taking steps to improve the conditions wherever possible.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): Will the Central Pay Commission recommendations apply to them?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This covers all the points he raised with regard to the NCDC.

I know I am short of time, but one important point has been left out, and that is about distribution. A number of speakers have mentioned it, and it is a matter of great importance.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about the Kargali washery?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the Kargali washery is concerned, production of washed coal there has been below expectations.

And, its performance has been poor. Even now, I think, it is not producing more than 60 per cent of its rated capacity. Continuous steps are being taken to improve its working and it is hoped that by the steps that have been taken recently the production might increase. Unfortunately, it has not been giving the results that we hoped that it would and we are in touch with the suppliers and constant improvements and a number of things have been effected; and I think the situation will improve.

About distribution, when the transport system is strained, whether it is by sea or by road or by rail, some priorities have to be settled and some allocations have to be made. Therefore, whenever there is any shortage and some system of priorities is worked out, there can always be scope for criticism, some justifiable and some may be exaggerated. I do not underestimate the strength of feeling on that score.

When the transport system is strained, the low-priority users—I mean from the industrial phraseology—and their number is large, are affected. For instance, soft coke for domestic purposes does not enjoy a very high priority; but still we attempt to move it to big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur and other places so that there may not be large-scale distress and dissatisfaction among the people. We know, on the rural side, there are other forms of fuel which are available; but in these big cities they depend mostly upon soft coke as fuel.

But, what I am trying to urge is that when there is a strain on the system, then the low-priority users are likely to be affected. Therefore, there was this trouble in U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan; even round about Delhi, about this brick-burning coal and low priority coal I think the recent stepping up of movement from 1900 wagons a day to 2100 wagons has definitely made a significant improvement in the supply position of even this low category coal.

18.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am afraid my hon. friend, Shri Shibban Lal Saksena confused the figures when he used that strong expression of 'partiality' against me. He forgot that that was only one class of coal and in another connection another figure was given, when more than a lakh of wagons in a year were supplied to U.P. alone. That is block rake movement of certain categories.

I am glad to see that today Shri Guha, who is generally serious, was in a humorous mood and talked in a rather light manner of the block rake movement and ten-day allotment. I think these steps that we have taken in consultation with the Railways have definitely improved the movement of coal to distant places.

Originally, there was a daily allotment of wagons. The Railways rightly said that if it is a daily allotment and they have got more wagons or there is a shortage of wagons, then, they have difficulty; but it we give them a ten-day programme, then, the shortfaall for one day can be made up the next

day and there can be a possibility of a bigger movement flowing from a somewhat longish programme. Therefore, this ten-day programme of allocation was a distinct improvement and it has resulted in the movement of a larges number of wagons. These are also mainly responsible for improvement in the supply position over the last few weeks in U.P. and Punjab. What we have done is that instead of moving one wagon in an odd manner to distant places, we move the entire rake to definite points of destination, which means quicker movement, and then the local dispersal over short distances can be arranged by the people there. Therefore, both these system—ten-day allotment and rake movement—have definitely improved the transport availability, and so, the supply position has eased.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur made a very valid point by saying that allocations should have physical relation to the actual availability. It is true that at a time when the transport position was easy, as it was for the first four years of the second Plan, the allocations generally were for quantities much larger than the actual requirements. The reason was that merely because there was an allocation in favour of any party, they did not always move them, and therefore, allocations had to be issued in a measure which was higher than the actual availability of wagons. But that situation has now changed when the transport position has become tight. So, the allocation has now a closer relation with the actual wagon availability; and that is the reason why some of the changes have been introduced wherein the allocations have been cut. That only means that whatever was actually available is now the basis of allocation and not an easy allocation within which there could be some play.

The grievance voiced by Shri Braj Raj Singh was also valid, and we are trying to revise the system so that the actual allotment or allocation should have some close relation to the actual availability of wagons. We will have to keep a small cushion in order to meet urgent requirements arising out of distress caused by some special considerations, but, by and large, the allocations will have relation to the actual availability of wagons. I think that by the introduction of this system, most of the complaints that the consumers have been voicing would disappear.

There was another point which was raised by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. I would be frank here. Between colliery owners, the merchents and the consumers, there is always a conflict of interests and we have to strike some sort of blance. If the allocations are in the hands of the merchants, then they can put pressure upon the collieries because there may be pithead accumulation, and they may ask for rebates and the like. If we place them entirely in the hands of the collieries, they may start the process in the reverse direction. Therefore, we have to weigh the situation carefully and to make the allocations in such a manner that they are not cornered by either the middlemen or by the colliery owners, but are used in the best interests of the consumer, keeping always in mind that the collieries are not called upon to bear this undue pressure and are not compelled to sell under distress conditions, because, ultimately that will affect production, and they may not raise that coal later on. These points really are matters of details which are always gone into by the Coal Controller, when he has meetings with the consumers, the users, the producers and the middlemen. It is the intention to have a meeting in Delhi in the course of the next week or so, and we have taken a decision to invite representatives from the State Governments and also a number of other representatives. We will go into great detail about all these systems of allocation.

My hon. friend the Deputy Minister of Railways has also heard all the points that have been raised and luckily, my colleague, the Minister in

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

charge of shipping, also has been good enough to attend this discussion, and he has taken note of the remarks made by hon. Members with regard to the movement of coal by sea. It is true that in the initial stages the movement of coal by sea has not come up to the expectations of my colleage, Dr. Subherayan. But it is hoped that the shipping companies would make good use of this opportunity that has come in their way,*viz.*, having assured cargo for a long period. Not only will our shipping companies benefit by this, but this will also improve the supply position so far as the coastal States are concerned.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I know whether hon. Minister knows that there was a colliery at Rajura in Yeotmal District in Maharashtra which worked for several years? It has been closed for the last few years. In view of the urgency and the necessity to achieve the target of coal production for the third Plan, does the Government think of reopening that colliery and if not, why not?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is a suggestion for action.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Rebarding the last point the Minister mentioned about the carrying of coal by sea, may I ask a clarification? On the 1st August, the Government issued a Press note in which it was said that Rs. 6 per ton was more or less settled as the subsidy for the rail-*cum*-sea route for carrying of coal. Does this Rs. 6 include the Calcutta port dues and also the clearing and forwarding expenses? Have these been taken into account while fixing this amount of Rs. 6 per ton?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I cannot give the figures, but the general position is that the difference of freight by sea and by rail would be borne from the fund which has been raised by proposing an additional cess. I am sure that all these items, which the hon. Member has mentioned, if they are legitimate items, would be taken into consideration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are the total requirements of the Ministry regarding transport to fully satisfy the present needs of the country? I asked this question and he did not answer it in his reply.

Sardar Swaran Singh: "Requirements of the Ministry" perhaps will not be a good expression. What the hon. Member means is probably the requirements of the country, as assessed by our Ministry. If all the requirements have to be met, the number of wagons required will be much larger. We will require roughly about 2,000 wagons a days more to meet all the requirements, if they are genuine. But when there is scarcity, we may have a mental margin in our mind; the demands also can be exaggerated, but I have no doubt in my mind that if we could move at the rate of about 1500 wagons a day more that can meet all the requirements.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : साफ्ट कोक के बारे में जिसका प्रयोग कंज्यूमर सब से ज्यादा अपने घरों में करते हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत ही कम बताया है, बहुत ही कम प्रकाश डाला है। जाड़ों के महीने आ रहे हैं और इन जाड़ों में घरेलू काम काज के लिए मुख्य रूप से साफ्ट कोक की आवश्यकता होगी और इसकी मांग बढ़ जायेगी जैसे हमेशा ही जाड़ों में बढ़ जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपके मंत्रालय ने जो आने वाले जाड़े के महीने हैं और जिन में साफ्ट कोक की खपत बढ़ने वाली है कोई ठोस योजना बनाई है ताकि बड़े बड़े शहरों में जहां लोग इस कोयले को इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उनको आसानी से प्राप्त हो सके और इसकी कोई कमी अनुभव न हो और जो असन्तोष आज फैला हुआ है, वह दूर हो ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह: यह बात ठीक है कि सर्दियों के दिनों में कुछ इसकी खपत बढ़

जाती है और हम कोशिश करेंगे कि लोगों की इस कोयले की जरूरत को पूरा किया जाये । फिर इलैकशन भी आ रहे हैं इसलिए शायद कुछ लोग उकसायेंगे भी कि जरूरत से ज्यादा मांगो ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since everybody is interested in the question of raising the production of coal, may I know what is the Central Government's attitude towards the demands of the State Governments to develop coal mines on its own, because this unfortunate dispute has crept up between the West Bengal Government and the Central Government and now the matters have gone to the court? The NCDC does not operate any mine in West Bengal at present. Here is Dr. B. C. Roy, with the assistance perhaps of some technicians from abroad—he had been to Poland and all that recently—who wants to develop some of the areas. They will remain in the public sector. Secondly, any foreign assistance which is to come will have to be routed through the Centre, because without their approval it cannot be done. Therefore, what is the objection of the Central Government in allowing the State Government to develop those mines? If they remove this objection, then this thing can be removed from the court also and they can go ahead with it.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That matter, which the hon. Member has mentioned, is under discussion between the Government of West Bengal and the Government of India. I do not accept all that he has said, because we have to fit in our production programmes with the Plan that has been approved. When we fixed this target of 97 million tons we took into consideration the requirements of the Plan, and unless there are any new projcts that could be included in the Plan and there are resources both financial and organisational for this, the variation of the target would not be called for. But I would not express any opinion one way or the other, because this is a matter which is under discussion between the Government of West Bengal and the Government of India.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad the Minister has said that in a developing economy, in the matter of development of mines we should not relate production or the result with the amount invested. I am prepared to wait for a month more. I will read the balance-sheet for the year 1960-61 and find out what improvement has been made, whether the results achieved during that period could be related to the amount invested. Therefore, I need not quarrel on that now. With regard to coal industry, the production of coal and the investment on coal, I have never made any exaggerated statement here. I submit in all humility, Sir, that with regard to coal industry I have never been wrong.

With regard to the financial allotment in respect of Singareni collieries, he said that the Central Government is fully aware of it, the State Government is aware of it as also the management. I wish him well. Let all the three together work out and develop the mine, and let there not be anybody at the end of the Third Five Year Plan who will say that because of the bottle-neck in the matter of financial allotment he could not fulfil that target.

While telling about the distribution aspect, he mentioned about low priority and high priority. He placed the railways in the high priority category. But what has been the result? That point he has not replied at all. It is very unfortunate. I am not talking about the low priority list, let us leave that for the moment. But I specifically mentioned the case of coal not being available for the Southern Railway with the result that the Olavakot Division has cancelled some goods trains. The Railways have given their reasons. This point has not been answered at all. Is the position going to be the same or is it going to change? What are the steps

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

that you are going to take in this connection? They are expected to keep stock enough for 14 days consumption. Today they are not having a stock enough for only 3.5 days consumption. That means you are supplying the Southern Railway only 25 per cent of what actually they should keep in stock on any day. I do not know how the Government is going to remedy the situation.

The only remedy seems to me to be—shipping is not going to solve the problem because we have seen half a dozen reasons given for bottle-necks in the movement through ships—the development of the coal mines in the Maharashtra region and the Andhra region. That should be immediately taken up. Only then the south will be able to have enough coal and you will be able to meet fully the demand of the south.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall put Shri Braj Raj Singh's substitute motion first to the vote of the House.

The Substitute motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put Shri T. B. Vittal Rao's motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon and the Review by the Government of the Report laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd February, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

18.26 hrs.

BONUS COMMISSION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the half an hour discussion.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, I beg to raise a discussion on the points arising out of the answer given on the 16th August, 1961 to Starred Question No. 548 regarding the Bonus Commission. As the House is aware, this question was tabled by 13 members of this House, including myself. The main question was whether the Bonus Commission has started its work and when the report was expected. The reply was that the composition and the terms of reference of the Commission are being finalised. In reply to a question when the report is expected to be received it was stated that it does not arise at present.

It may be worthwhile to recall briefly how this idea of Bonus Commission was mooted by the employees and also by the Government. The whole question whether the workers are entitled to profit-sharing bonus has been discussed and, ultimately, the Labour Appellate Tribunal, before it was abolished, has given a formula in 1950 when seven judges sat in that full bench, and that full bench formula of bonus has been in pratice ever since 1950, and several interpretations have come about this bonus formula.

I distinctly remember, very recently, the Supreme Court, going into the application of the bonus formula, dismissed, or rather allowed the appeal of the management, against the bonus that was awarded to 20,000 workers of Madurai Mills. The only point that was raised, which was accepted by the Supreme Court, was that according to the bonus formula only the national income-tax will have to be taken into consideration, that is, about 50 per cent or so, and not the actual

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*Half-An-Hour Discussion

income-tax paid. That meant that nearly Rs. 20 lakhs had to be taken away, leaving practically nothing as available surplus. I am just mentioning this incident to show how even when there are good profits made, and when the Tribunal felt that bonus was due to them, the Supreme Court, in applying and interpreting the bonus formula of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, had to say "no bonus to these workers".

The whole question about bonus to the public sector industries and the question about the LIC employees came up and they have been awarded some bonus. Only today, in answer to one of the starred questions, namely, starred question No. 1313, regarding the field officers of the LIC, the joint committee's recommendation became the subject matter of that question. Actually, the joint committee has given many recommendations, and one of the recommendations was on the question of bonus.

So, bonus to the LIC employees, bonus to the field officers, bonus in the public sector and bonus to the employees in the nationalised transport undertakings, all these questions came up. So, ultimately, Government and the tripartite committee felt that we must have an independent commission which will take into consideration the experience which we have gained in the application of this formula and a new formula, much more easy to apply, may be adopted. Because, as the House is also aware, rehabilitation is one of the items which is allowed in the bonus formula. Without really spending any money on rehabilitation in addition to the amount that is allowed for depreciation, so much money has been claimed and the tribunals, in some cases even the Supreme Court, have allowed it, thereby depriving the workers of the legitimate bonus, although the right to bonus has been accepted.

I think the appointment of this Commission was discussed earlier and ultimately, it was concretised in the second and third meetings of the committee on the 18th session of the Standing Labour Committee held in March/April, 1960. In other words, it was in March 1960 this idea was accepted and the names of the persons were mentioned. I believe the chairman is Shri Meher, who has done good work as the chairman of the industrial tribunal.

Immediately employers first raised objection to the names of the members of this Commission. As you are aware, this very question was raised in this House on two occasions as to whether Government is going to yield to the pressure of the employers or whether the Commission will start functioning. We took one full year. When the Bonus Commission subcommittee met on 10th February, 1961, the names of the members of the Commission were accepted, but under the excuse of consulting the organisation it was delayed further. In the Standing Labour Committee in April, 1961, again this question was avoided and the discussion did not take place because the employees' representatives wanted 15 days' time. Naturally, most of these trade unions and Central organisations were agitated over these delaying tactics of the employers and over the Government not doing much for enforcing this. Ultimately, I remember, there was a statement issued by hon. Shri Dange as the General Secretary of AITUC and a very detailed letter was sent by that organisation to the Ministry saying that it is necessary that the meeting of the subcommittee to draw the terms of reference of the Bonus Commission should be called without any further delay and after finalisation of the terms of reference the work of the Commission should start. In other words, the Committee must start functioning, the terms of reference must be finalised and then we must also know when the report is going to be submitted. These are the things on which we want some definite reply from hon. Minister.

Today I was happy to find in the *Hindustan Times* that the Special Correspondent writes:

[Shri Tangamani]

"Public sector undertakings have been brought within the purview of the Bonus Commission. A decision to this effect has been taken at the highest level."

I would like to have confirmation from the hon. Minister whether this fact is true or not. It says further:

"The question had been raised earlier by representatives of workers' organisations, and the Labour Ministry spokesman had explained that public sector undertakings were meant to be covered under the terms of reference of the Bonus Commission.

A formal announcement of the Government's decision is likely to be made in the Lok Sabha tomorrow.....".

that is, today,

".....when it holds a half-hour discussion on the Bonus Commission."

I was happy to read this, but anyway I would like to know whether this Special Correspondent's despatch which has appeared in today's *Hindustan Times* is true.

On this very question there are many matters which I can raise but the real point which I would like to raise here, as the House is also anxious, is whether the Commission as has been visualised is going to be set up at all, whether the terms of reference are going to be finalised, if they are going to be finalised when they are going to be finalised, whether the public sector industries, as envisaged in this Special Correspondent's despatch, are also going to be included, whether any time limit will be fixed for the purpose of publication of the final report, in the interim period what is the method by which the bonus will be disbursed to the workers, particularly because the Third Plan has started, and the interim arrangement which the Government propose to introduce before the Bonus Commission's report is published.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): In our experience, particularly as workers' lawyer in tribunals, we find that the difficulty with the present system of ascertaining bonus payable, namely, through the full bench formula, is that it often becomes very complex and every trade union has to have a chartered accountant on its staff, if possible, in order to help it. Secondly, there are some notional allocations which cause heart-burning among workers because although a concern does not set apart a certain amount for depreciation, it does not actually pay income-tax, yet on a notional basis the allocation is made to the concern of sums required for that purpose and out of those sums handsome dividends are paid. Thirdly, it has happened that often firms pay handsome dividends to shareholders even in times of losses but no bonus to workers and it has been held that the workers cannot claim it in such circumstances, that is, if there was no profit in that particular year.

That is, they cannot claim bonus from reserves. I want to know, therefore, in this situation of great urgency, when the workers are agitated over these things, whether the Bonus Commission will start work immediately, and secondly, whether the terms of reference will include the desirability of a complete revision of the Full Bench Formula with a view to enabling bonus to be linked with dividends also apart from profits. I want an answer on these points.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to put two questions. One is, whether the Government has finally decided to include the public sector employees also within the purview of the Bonus Commission. The second is whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the recent judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of the All India Bank Employees Association where they have given judgment that profits should not be exposed and reserves should not be exposed.

I want to know what the Government contemplate to do about this so that it may be helpful to the Bonus Commission to ascertain in the reseves.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): I want to know whether the customary bonus or the bonus for incentive will be included within the purview of the Bonus Commission.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): When we were discussing the implementation of Sugar Wage Board Report, the hon. Minister Shri Nanda assured us that the Bonus formula recommended by the Wage Board would not be applied because the Bonus Commission was sitting and the old formula for bonus will be continued. May I know whether this assurance will be kept? Secondly, we would like to see the report of the Bonus Commission produced early so that we may really have a good formula for bonus.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Since the claim for bonus and the grant of bonus has been a source of friction between the employers and employees, it was decided in a tripartite meeting held on 10th and 11th of March, 1960 to appoint a Bonus Commission. Could we know whether the Government are serious in constituting this Commission or not. If they are not, the workers and the country could be told that the Bonus Commission will not be appointed so that the workers can fight it out as they fought it out during the previous year.

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North): I was also appointed as a member of the sub-committee to draft the terms of reference. But, unfortunately, I had never been called to the Sub-committee. I could not know what the terms of reference are. I can understand difficulties arising because the sub-committee could not come to a conclusion. The Sub-committee has never met.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Good!

Shri Anthony Pillai: Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is really serious about this matter—appointing a sub-committee, talking about a Commission, talking about what bonus formula should be there, unnecessarily exciting the workers about something that may or may not happen.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, as hon. Members also know, considerable success has been achieved in the attempt which has been made during these last few years to get labour matters settled through bi-partite and tripartite negotiations, consultaions, committees and conferences. This has very much resulted in the decrease of strife and strike and much happier industrial relations are prevailing at present. So also the code of conduct and code of discipline which has been voluntarily adopted by both the parties have also very much contributed to the success of this programme. Through these methods, sometimes resulting in framing legislation, there is settlement with regard to provident fund, with regard to working hours, sickness insurance and so many other items for the good of the workers. Also with regard to the wages to be fixed in important industries, tri-partite wage boards have been appointed and there too, the success has been substantial to the extent that the voluntary agreement reached between the parties has resulted in the implementation of the recommendations which have no statutory backing, on a better standard than what has been achieved for the awards which had been delivered under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Encouraged by this, it was proposed by ourselves that the question of bonus also should be thrashed out between the parties with the help of an independent judge, and norms and standards should be fixed so that the strife in this regard also, generally annual and sometimes twice a year,

[Shri Abid Ali]

is eliminated. With that view, a suggestion was made that we might have a bonus commission.

Hon. Members have mentioned about the meeting of March, 1960. There, just a cursory reference was made. Subsequent to that, in December last year, an announcement was made that we were constituting a bonus commission, and the names of the chairman and also the Member of Parliament namely Shri Govinda Reddy of Rajya Sabha, and also the economist were also announced. So far as we were concerned, the terms of reference were also drafted in December. But, as I have mentioned earlier, the system has been that we consult the parties in such matters, and much more so, the parties representing the workers' organisations want that these matters should be settled in consultation with them. Therefore, the terms of reference, although they were drafted by us, and they were available and ready in the month of December, were not announced because the parties could not be consulted.

Subsequently, I think in March this year, this matter was discussed, and the composition of the commission was also discussed in the Standing Labour Committee. There, it was decided to convene a tripartite meeting to finalise the terms of reference about which the hon. Member from Madras has made a reference.

Subsequent to that, the question first arose as to what the composition of the bonus commission should be, because, earlier, as I have already submitted, we thought that the chairman and two members, one an economist and the other a Member of Parliament, should compose this commission. But at the suggestion of the parties, it was settled that the employers and employees' representatives also should be included in the commission. The question arose how many members should be there representing each party.

First, in the committee itself—I am referring to the committee of April, 1961—the question arose whether one member or two members or three members should represent each group. That could not be settled. We had initiated correspondence; and after settling the composition, side by side, these terms of reference were also to be settled.

Some hon. Members have been putting questions as to what the nature of the terms of reference will be, what the functions of this commission will be and so on. To give them an idea, I might just read out what we have drafted; this is not final, but this is our own draft which has already been sent to the organisations concerned, and it has to be considered still. The terms of reference that we have drafted are:

"(i) to consider the question of payment of bonus in all its aspects in relation to industrial employments;

(ii) to determine the extent to which bonus payments should be influenced by the wage level in an industry;

(iii) to determine the conditions under which bonus payments should be based—

(a) industry-*cum*-region-wise, and

(b) industry-wise

and the method for determination of prior charges in each case;

(iv) to consider whether the bonus due to workers should be paid (any specified amount) in the form of National Savings Certificates or in any other form;

(v) to suggest a proper machinery for the settlement claims. etc. etc.".

Now these are the terms of reference as have been drafted. These have already been considered by some of the organisations of the workers and employers and we have decided already that a meeting of this Sub-Committee should be held sometime in October, probably on the 10th or 11th of October, at Bangalore during the week that we are meeting there in connection with the Indian Labour Conference. At that time, this question of terms of reference and also the question of composition of the Commission will, we hope, be finally decided and soon thereafter a final announcement will be made.

So hon. Members should not have any misgivings with regard to this matter. We are committed to it. We have decided on it. Only these two items with regard to the Commission are to be decided which, I trust, we will be able to decide and complete at Bangalore.

As regards the Supreme Court decision, regarding banks which the hon. Member mentioned, there is nothing new in it. It is on the basis of the amendment which this Parliament has made to the Companies Act. The question before the Court was whether it was *ultra vires* or *intra vires*. They decided that it is *intra vires*. Therefore, that decision has nothing to do wih his main question of bonus.

Shri Tangamani: The implication was that hidden reserves should not be disclosed.

Shri Abid Ali: That has been decided by Parliament and it it not open to question at this stage.

As regards the point about the public sector, of course formerly it was limited to the railways, posts and telegraphs and some others. But we wish that it should grow. Every well wisher of India wishes that a large number of workers should be coming under this category also.

So the matter has been under our consideration in all seriousness and this also, I am sure, will be decided before we go to Bangalore and we will be able to make our intention known at Bangalore.

As regards the time to be taken by the Bonus Commission, it is not possible to say anything definite. I should not venture to imagine how much time they will take. The workers' representatives will be there. It will be in their interest and their job, to manage the work of the Commission in such a manner that its deliberations are ended quickly and the report is submitted very early.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Make it six months.

Shri Abid Ali: I wish it should be six weeks. So I leave it to the representatives of the workers who will be on the Commission.

Shri Tangamani: It should not be three years as in the case of the Textile Wage Board.

Shri Abid Ali: I say it should be three weeks. But it is not for me to decide. It should be left to the members of the Commission.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Deputy Minister can become Chairman of the Commission.

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, I will join him as a member.

In the meantime, it is not that workers are not getting bonus. One or two cases which have been pointed out have been the subject-matter of decision by the Supreme Court. But there is a general formula fixed by the Labour Appellate Tribunal. It has been subsequently further clarified by the Supreme Court. According to that, a very large number of workers in the country are receiving bonus and there have been some awards and adjudications also. Still, a very large number of workers in cities like Ahmedabad and Bombay

(Shri Abid Ali).

get bonus through bi-partite agreement. So wherever the workers are properly, genuinely and effectively organised, they sit with the employers across the table and are able to get the amount which is due to them. In the meantime, this process will continue and I am sure the workers anywhere in any sector, in spite of bad leadership, will not be deprived of the bonus to which they are entitled.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the coal industry, we do not get bonus.

Shri Abid Ali: They may not be entitled to it.

It may be because there is no proper organisation of the trade union movement, or because some of the mines may be able to pay bonus, but the formula has been fixed. If in the meantime, anywhere the workers feel, or their trade unions feel, that they are entitled to bonus and that the employers are not giving, we will refer their case to adjudication, with the suggestion to the adjudicators to decide the case speedily. That is the remedy in the meantime, and it is always available. In case there is any difficulty, I am here to serve the workers.

18.51 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, September 8, 1961/Bhadra 17, 1883 (Saka).

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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 7753-54

Shri Naushir Bharucha called the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the difficulties faced by Steel Plants in the Private Sector due to irregular supply of coal and lime-stone and the steps taken to remedy the situation.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 7755

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2060 dated the 2nd September, 1961 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1018 dated the 12th August, 1961 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section 3 of the All India section (2) of Services Act, 1951.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960

(i) G.S.R. No. 1050 dated the 26th August, 1961.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 1051 dated the 26th August, 1961.

MINUTES OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—LAID ON THE TABLE 7756-57

The Minutes of the following Committees were laid on the Table:

(i) Committee on Absence of Members from the sitting the House;

(ii) Committee on Petitions;

(iii) Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions; and

(iv) Estimates Committee.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 7757

Hundred and forty-second Report was presented.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS PRESENTED 7757

Thirteenth Report was presented.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 7757

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) laid on the Table a statement relating to coal postion in the country.

COLUMNS

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . . 7757—7850

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) moved for consideration of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Bill, 1961. The motion was adopted. Clause by-clause consideration of the Bill was taken up but not concluded.

MOTIONS *RE.* PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF COAL 7850—7913

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta moved a motion for consideration of the production and supply of coal in the country. Shri Braj Raj Singh moved a substitute motion thereto. Shri T.B. Vittal Rao also moved a motion *re.* the annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited laid on the Table on 22nd February, 1961. The substitute motion by Sri Braj Raj Singh was negatived. The motion moved by Shri T.B. Vittal Rao was adopted.

COLUMNS

HALF-AN HOUR DISCUSSION 7914—

Shri Tangamani raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 16th August, 1961 to Starred Question No. 548 regarding Bonus Commission.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 8, 1961/BHADRA 17 1883 (Saka)

Consideration of the Income-Tax Bill, 1961 as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments; further clause-by-clause consideration of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Bill and passing thereof; discussion on the moton *re.* European Common Market; and consideration of Private Members, Resolutions . . .

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